THE COLUMBIAN
(COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year strictly in advance—$2.25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1875.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. IX, NO. 50
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XL, NO. 44

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
One column	30.00	36.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Iram Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
[illegible]
Sheriff—[illegible]
Surveyor—Isaac DeWitt.
Treasurer—[illegible]
Commissioners—[illegible] Lawton, John Herner.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—[illegible] J. Campbell, S. H. Smith, David Yost.
[illegible]
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. [illegible]
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—[illegible] O. P. Ent, [illegible] and Thomas Creveling, [illegible]

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, [illegible] Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President, [illegible] Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—[illegible] President, [illegible] Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. G. M. Rhoads.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McGarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, near Forks Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Hetler's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock street.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main St., E. Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

I. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. R. IKELER, Attorney at Law, Rooms in Exchange Block, 2d floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. '65

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Eyer's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Shive's block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron streets.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

DR. E. W. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, on Main street,
Mar.27,'74—y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

VULCAN IRON WORKS,
DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholders, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to. N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied. Oct. 8, 1875—tf

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILL,
ESPY, PA.
STOUT & FREISCH, PROPRIETORS.
General dealers in Flour, Grain, Feed &c. Custom done to order. sep24m

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
Calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr.23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr.23'75-tf

C. G. BARKLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office Main Street, Brower's building, second story, Rooms 4 and 5. Oct. 15, '75.

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets. Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. july1,'73—y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House. Mar.5,'74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 16,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. july1,'73—y

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y-28

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.
Agents for Continental Life Insurance Company of New York. Assets nearly $7,000,000. The best in the country. Send for descriptive pamphlet. tf

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Will practice in all the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the Circuit and District courts of the United States held at Williamsport, Pa.
Will be in his office in the Columbian building, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week; and in Benton on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business. Sept. 18, 1875.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	500,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	231,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,500,000
	$61,355,000

March 26,'74—y

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. BROWN,
Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES. Tamaqua Boots a specialty. Repairing done at short notice. Under Brown's Hotel, Bloomsburg. Oct. 8,'75-1y

CENTRAL HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,
Oct. 8,'75-1y JOHN LAYCOCK, Prop'r.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH.
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct 1,'75 1y

R. M. TUBBS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS.
Office in Maize's Building, corner Main and Centre streets.
BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Oct. 8,'75-1y

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. Oct. 8 '75

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8,'75

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Opposite the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The Largest and Best in all respects in the county
W. B. KOONS, Proprietor.
Oct. 8,'75-1y

BROWN'S HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
B. STOHNER, Proprietor.
Accommodations First Class—$1.25 to $1.50 per day.
RESTAURANT ATTACHED.
Large, Airy Sample Rooms on 1st Floor.
A good stable in rear of Hotel.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 8 1875-tf.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the undersigned on Book Account prior to date 1st 1875, are requested to call and settle by note or otherwise before January 1st, 1876, as after that all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
T. J. SWISHER, M. D.

Having associated with me Dr. Wm. McKelvy, we are prepared to attend promptly to all professional calls in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.
SWISHER & McKELVY.
Jerseytown, Nov. 19—6w.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER
HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY.
Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of
SLEIGHS
of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.
An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.
Oct. 8, 1875—tf.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS
of every description both plain and fancy.
Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.
I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, ash, hickory and poplar to be delivered at my shop by the first of February, 1876. Irondale orders taken and McKelvy, Neal & Co's for repair as cash.
Oct. 8, 1875. A. S. CROSSLEY.

The Great Cause of Human Misery.
Just published in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cts.
A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and Radical Cure of seminal weakness, or spermatorrhœa, induced by self-abuse involuntary emissions, impotency, nervous debility and impediments to marriage generally, consumption, epilepsy and fits; mental and physical incapacity, &c., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the Green Book &c.
The world-renowned author in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586.
April 16, '75—y

PHOSPHO-FISH
TRADE MARK
GUANO.
ANALYSIS.

Moisture, det. at 100°	11.77
Organic Matter, 21.28 capable of producing Ammonia,	3.18
Soluble and Precipitated Phosphoric Acid,	5.64
Equal to Precipitated and Bone Phosphate,	12.31
Undecomposed Bone Phosphate,	10.5

PRICE, $38 PER TON.
Packed in bags of 200 lbs. each.
BAUGH & SONS,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 20 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia,
AND
No. 103 South Street, Baltimore.
Sep. 29-3t.

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.
C. A. HERRING
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened
SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

HARMAN & HASSERT.
FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS,
AND
IRON-SMITHS.
East Street, below Rail Road,
BLOOMSBUG, PA.
We respectfully call public attention to the following facts that: They manufacture first class
MINE CAR WHEELS AND AXLES
and all kinds of Coal Breaker Castings. They also make all kinds of Car, Machine, Bridge and other castings used by contractors generally. They also manufacture
HEATING AND COOK STOVES,
and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Lids, Fire Brick, Stretchers, &c. They keep constantly on hand
PLOWS AND PLOW POINTS.
Large Iron Kettles, Farmers' Bells, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, Cellar Grates, &c. They are also prepared to furnish
Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,
Shafting, Pulley's, &c. They pay special attention to
Repairing Threshing Machines
Reapers, &c.
The Proprietors are both practical mechanics. Try them.
Dec. 3, 1875-6m

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my seventh annual message to congress in this centennial year of our national existence as a free and independent people, it affords me great pleasure to recur to the advancement that has been made from the time of the colonies one hundred years ago. We were then a people numbering only 3,000,000; now we number more than forty million. Then industries were confined almost exclusively to the tillage of the soil; now manufactories absorb much of the labor of the country, our liberties remain unimpaired, the bondsmen have been freed from slavery, we have become possessed of the respect, if not the friendship, of all civilized nations, our progress has been great in all the arts, the sciences, agriculture, commerce, navigation, mining, mechanics, law, medicine, and in general education the progress is likewise encouraging. Our thirteen states have become thirty eight—including Colorado, which has taken the initiatory steps to become a state—and eight territories, including the Indian territory and Alaska, and excluding Colorado, making a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. On the south we have extended to the gulf of Mexico, and on the west from the Mississippi to the Pacific. One hundred years ago the cotton gin, the steamship, the railroad, the telegraph, the reaping machine, and numerous other inventions of scarcely less value to our business and happiness, were entirely unknown. In 1776, manufactories scarcely existed, even in name, in all this vast territory. In 1870 more than two millions of persons were employed on manufactures, producing more than $2,100,000,000 of products in amount annually, equal to our national debt.

DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRIES.

From nearly the whole of the population of 1776 being engaged in the one occupation of agriculture, in 1870 so numerous and diversified had become the occupations of our people that less than six millions out of more than forty millions were so engaged. The extraordinary effect produced in our country by a resort to diversified occupations has built a market for products for foreign lands distant from the seaboard markets of the world. The American system of locating various manufactories next to the plow and pasture, and adding connecting railroads and steam boats, has produced in our distant interior country a result noticeable by the intelligent part of all commercial nations. The ingenuity and skill of American industry have been demonstrated at home and abroad in a manner most flattering to their pride. But for the extraordinary genius and skill of our merchants, the achievements of our agriculturists, manufacturers and transporters through out the country would have been impossible of attainment. The progress of the miner has also been great. Of coal our production was small; now millions of tons are mined annually. So with iron, which formed scarcely an appreciable part of our products half a century ago; we now produce more than the world consumed at the beginning of our national existence. Lead, zinc and copper from being articles of import, we may expect to be large exporters of in the near future. The development of gold and silver mines in the western states and territories has not only been remarkable, but has had a large influence upon the business of all commercial nations. Our merchants in the last one hundred years have had success and have established a reputation for enterprise, progress and integrity unsurpassed by peoples of other nationalities. This good name is not confined to their homes, but goes out upon every sea and into every port where commerce enters. With equal pride we point to our progress in all of the learned professions.

OUR SECOND CENTENNIAL.

As we are now about to enter upon our second centennial, commencing our manhood as a nation, it is well to look back upon the past and study what will be best to advance our future greatness. From the fall of Adam for his transgression to the present day, no nation has been free from threatened danger to its prosperity and happiness. We should look to the dangers threatening us and remember them so far as lies in our power. We are a republic whereof one is as good as another before the law. Under such form of government it is of the greatest importance that all should be possessed of education and intelligence enough to cast a vote with the right understanding of its meaning. A large association of ignorant men cannot for any considerable period oppose a successful resistance to tyranny and oppression from the educated few, but will inevitably sink into acquiescence to the will of intelligence, whether directed by the demagogue or by priestcraft. Hence the education of the masses becomes of the first necessity for the preservation of our institutions. They are worth preserving because they have secured the greatest good to the greatest proportion of the population of any form of government yet devised. All other forms of government approach it just in proportion to the general diffusion of education and independence of thought and action as primary steps. Therefore, to our advancement in all that has marked our progress in the past century, I suggest for your consideration, and most earnestly recommend it, that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the legislatures of the several states for ratification, making it the duty of each of the several states to establish and forever maintain, free public schools adequate to the education of all the children in rudimentary branches within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birthplace or religion, forbidding the teaching in said schools of religious, atheistic or pagan tenets, and prohibiting the granting of any school funds or school taxes, or any part thereof, either by legislative, municipal or other authority, for the benefit or in aid directly or indirectly of any religious sect or denomination, or in aid or for the benefit of any other object of any nature or kind whatever. In connection with this important question I would also call your attention to the importance of correcting an evil that, if permitted to continue, will probably lead to great trouble in our land before the close of the nineteenth century. It is the accumulation of vast amounts of untaxed church property. In 1850, I believe, the church property of the United States which paid no tax, municipal or state, amounted to about $83,000,000; in 1860 the amount had doubled; in 1875 it is about $1,000,000,000; by 1900, without check, it is safe to say this property will reach a sum exceeding $3,000,000,000. So vast a sum receiving all the protection and benefits of the government without bearing a portion of the burden and expenses of the same, will not be looked upon acceptably by those who have to pay the taxes. In a growing country, where real estate expands so rapidly with time as in the United States, there is scarcely a limit to the wealth that may be acquired by corporations, religious or otherwise, if allowed to retain real estate without taxation. Contemplation of so vast a property as here alluded to without taxation, may lead to sequestration without constitutional authority, and through blood. I would suggest the taxation of all property equally, whether church or corporation, exempting only the last resting place of the dead, and possibly, with proper restrictions, church edifices.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with most foreign powers continue on a satisfactory and friendly footing. Increased intercourse, the extension of the commerce and cultivation of mutual interests have steadily improved our relations with the large majority of the powers of the world, rendering practicable the peaceful solution of questions which from time to time necessarily arise, leaving few which demand extended or particular notice.

The correspondence of the department of state with our diplomatic representatives abroad is transmitted herewith. I am happy to announce the passage of an act by the adjournment of congress for the abolition of servitude in the Portuguese colonies. It is to be hoped that such legislation may be another step towards the great consummation to be reached, when no man shall be permitted directly or indirectly under any guise excuse, or form of law, to hold his fellow man in bondage. I am of the opinion, also, that it is the duty of the United States as contributing towards that end and required by the spirit of the age in which we live, to provide by suitable legislation that no citizen of the United States shall hold slaves as property in any other country, or be interested therein.

TREATY WITH THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

A reciprocity treaty with the king of the Hawaiian islands, was concluded some months since. As it contains a stipulation that it shall not take effect until congress shall enact proper legislation for that purpose, copies of the instrument are herewith submitted, in order that, if such should be the pleasure of congress, necessary legislation upon the subject may be adopted.

PAYMENT OF THE VIRGINIUS CLAIM.

In March last an arrangement was made through Mr. Cushing, our minister to Madrid, with the Spanish government for the payment by the latter to the United States of the sum of eighty thousand dollars in coin for the purpose of the relief of the families, or persons of the ship's company, and certain passengers of the Virginius. This sum was to have been paid in three instalments at two months each. It is due to the Spanish government that I should state that the payments were wholly and spontaneously anticipated by that government, and that the whole amount was paid within but a few days more than two months from the date of the agreement, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. In pursuance of the terms of the adjustment, I have directed distributions of the amounts among parties entitled thereto, including the ship's company, and such of the passengers as were American citizens. Payments are made accordingly on the application for the parties entitled thereto.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

The past year has furnished no evidence of an approaching termination of the ruinous conflict which has been raging for seven years in Cuba. The same disregard of the laws of civilized warfare, of the just demands of humanity which have heretofore called for expressions of condemnation from the nations of Christendom, have continued to blacken the sad scene. Desolation, ruin, and pillage are pervading the rich fields of one of the most fertile and productive regions of the earth, and the incendiary's torch firing plantations and valuable factories and buildings, is the agent working the alternate advance or retreat of the contending parties. The protracted continuation of the strife seriously affects the interests of all commercial nations, but those of the United States more than others, by reason of its close proximity, its larger trade and intercourse with Cuba, and its frequent and intimate personal and social relations which have grown up between its citizens and those of the island. Moreover the property of our citizens in Cuba is large and is rendered insecure and depreciated in value and in capacity of production, by the continuance of the strife and the unnatural mode of its conduct. The same is true, differing only in degree, with respect to the interests and people of other nations, and the absence of any reasonable assurance of the near termination of the conflict, the merit of the necessity will soon compel the states thus suffering, to consider what interests of their own people and their duty towards themselves may demand.

I have hoped that Spain would be enabled to establish peace in her colony, and to afford security to property and the interests of our citizens, and allow the legitimate scope to trade and commerce, and the natural productions of the island. Because of the hope and from our extreme reluctance to interfere in the most remote manner in the affairs of another and friendly nation, especially of one whose sympathy and friendship in the struggling infancy of our own existence, must ever be remembered with gratitude, I have patiently and anxiously waited the progress of events. Our own civil conflict is too recent for us not to consider the difficulties which surround a government distracted by rebellion at home, at the same time that it has to cope with separate insurrection in a distant colony. But whatever causes may have produced the situation which so grievously affects our interests, it exists with all its attendant evils, operating directly upon this country and its people.

Thus far all efforts of Spain have proven abortive, and time has marked no improvement in the situation. The armed bands of either side now occupy nearly the same ground as in the past, with the difference from time to time of more lives sacrificed more property destroyed, and wider districts of fertile and productive fields and more and more of valued property constantly and wantonly sacrificed to the incendiary's torch. In contests of this nature, when a considerable body of people, who have attempted to free themselves from the control of a superior government, have reached such a point in the occupation of territory, in power and in general organization, as to constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of elements of stability and equipped with the machinery for the administration of the internal policy and the execution of its laws provided, and able to administer justice at home as well as in its dealings with other powers to recognize the existence of a new and independent nation. In such cases other nations simply deal with an actually existing condition of things, and recognize as one of the powers of the earth that body politic which, possessing necessary elements, has in fact become a new power; in a word, the creation of a new state is a fact; to establish the condition of things essential to the recognition of this fact, there must be a people occupying a known territory, united under some known and defined form of government acknowledged by those subjects thereto, in which formation of government, administered by legal method competent to mete out justice to citizens and strangers, to afford remedies for public and for private wrongs, and ready to assume the correlative international obligations and capable of perfecting corresponding international duties. Ruling from its acquisition of the rights of sovereignty and power should exist complete in its organization, ready to take and maintain its place among the nations of the earth. While conscious that the insurrection in Cuba has shown a strength and endurance which make it at least doubtful whether it be in the power of Spain to subdue it, it seems unquestionable that no such civil organization exists which may be recognized as an independent government capable of perfecting international obligations and entitled to be treated as one of the powers of earth. A recognition under such circumstances would be inconsistent with fact, and would compel the power granting it soon to support by force the government to which it had really given its one claim of existence. In my judgment the United States should adhere to the policy and principles which have heretofore been its sure and safe guides in like contests between revolted colonies and their mother country, acting only upon the closest evidence should avoid any possibility of suspicion or of imputation.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

A recognition of the independence of Cuba being in my opinion, impracticable and indefensible, the question which presents itself is recognition of belligerency rights in the parties to the contest. In a former message to congress I had occasion to consider this question, and reached the conclusion that the conflict in Cuba, dreadful and devastating as were its incidents, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war. Regarding it, now, after this lapse of time, I am unable to see that any notable success, or any marked or real advance, on the part of the insurgents, has essentially changed the character of the contest. It has achieved greater age, but not greater or more favorable proportions. It is possible that acts of foreign powers, and even of Spain herself, of this very nature, might be pointed to, but now, as in past history, the United States should carefully avoid the false lights which might lead into the mazes of doubtful law, of questionable propriety, and adhere rigidly and strongly to the rule which has been our guard, and doing only which is right and honest and of good report. The question of according or withholding rights as belligerents must be judged in every case in view of particular attending facts. Unless justified by necessity it is always and justly regarded as an unfriendly act and gratuitous demonstration of moral support to rebellion. It is necessary as is required when the interests and rights of another government or its people are so far affected by pending civil conflict to require a definition of its relations to the parties thereto, but this conflict must be one which will be recognized in the sense of international law as war. Belligerence, too, is a fact which the mere existence of contending armed bodies and their occasional conflicts do not constitute in the sense referred to. Applying to the existing condition of affairs in Cuba, test, recognized by publicists and writers on international law, and which have been observed by nations of dignity, honesty and power when free from sensitive or selfish and unworthy motives, I fail to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization, real, palpable, and manifest having forms and capable of ordinary functions of government toward its own people and to other states, with courts for the administering of justice, with local habitation, possessing such organization of force, such material such occupation of territory, as to take the contest out of the category of a mere rebellious insurrection or occasional skirmish and place it on the terrible footing of war to which a recognition of belligerency would aim to elevate it. The contest, moreover, is solely on land. The insurrection has not possessed itself of a single seaport whence it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign power except through the military lines of its adversaries. No apprehension of any of those sudden and difficult complications which a war upon the ocean is apt to precipitate upon the vessels, both commercial and national, and upon the consular officers of other powers, calls for the definition of their relations to the parties to the contest. The accordance of belligerent rights would be as unwise and premature as I regard it at present indefensible as a measure of right. Such recognition entails upon the country according the rights which flow from it, difficult and complicated duties, and requires the exaction from the contending parties, of the strict observance of their rights and obligations. It confers the right of search upon the high seas, carrying of arms and munitions of war which may now be transported fairly and without interruption, in the vessels of the United States to detention and to possible seizure. It would give rise to countless vexatious questions, would release the parent government from responsibility for acts done by the insurgents, and would invest Spain with the right to exercise the supervision recognized by our treaty of 1795, over our commerce on the high seas, a very large part of which in its traffic between the Atlantic and gulf states and between all of them and the states upon the Pacific, passes through the waters which wash the shores of Cuba. The exercise of this supervision could scarcely fail to lead, if not to abuses, certainly to collisions perilous to the peaceful relations of the two states.

There can be little doubt to what result such supervision would before long draw this nation. It would be unworthy of the United States to inaugurate the possibilities of such result by measures of questionable right or expediency or by any indirection apart from any question of theoretical right. I am satisfied that while the accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgents in Cuba might give them a hope, and inducement to protract the struggle it would be but a delusive hope and would not remove the evils which the government and its people are experiencing, but would draw the United States into complications which it has waited long and suffered much to avoid. The recognition of the independence or the belligerents being thus, in my judgment, equally inadmissible, it remains to consider what course shall be adopted. Should the conflict not soon be brought to an end by the act of the parties themselves, and should the evils which result therefrom, affecting all nations and particularly United States, continue, in such events I am of the opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and so seriously consider the only remaining measures possible, mediation and intervention. Owing perhaps, to the large expanse of water separating the Island from the personal sympathy between the inhabitants of the colony and those sent thither to exile them, and the wanted adaption to the ancient colonial system of Europe, to the present time, and to the ideas which the events of the past century have developed, the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have sway and to assume the part of peacemakers. In this view in the earlier day of the contest, the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity, and in sincere friendship for both parties. These offers were at the time declined by Spain, with the declaration nevertheless, that at a future time they would be indispensable. No intimation has been received that in the opinion of Spain that time has been reached, and yet the strife continues with all its dreadful horrors, and all its injuries to the interests of the interests of other nations. Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other, as well as to all the relations and interests dependent on the existence of peace on the island. But they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment, and both have thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other. Under these circumstances the agency of others, either by mediation or intervention seems to be the only alternative which must sooner or later be invoked for the termination of the strife. I do not at this time recommend the adoption of any measure of intervention. I shall be ready at all times, and as the equal friend of both parties, to respond to any suggestion that the good offices of the United States will be acceptable to aid in bringing about a peace honorable to both. It is due to Spain so far as this government is concerned, that the agency of a third power to which I have adverted, shall be adopted, only as a last expedient. Had it been the desire of the United States to interfere in the affairs of Cuba, repeated opportunities for so doing have been presented within the last few years. But we have remained passive, and have performed our whole duty and all international obligations to Spain with friendship, fairness and fidelity, and with a spirit patience and forbearance which negatives every possible suggestion for a desire to interfere, or to add to the difference with which she has been surrounded. The government of Spain has recently submitted to our minister at Madrid, certain proposals which it is hoped may be found to be the basis if not the actual submission of terms to meet the requirements of the particular griefs of which this government has felt itself entitled to complain. These proposals have not yet reached me in their text. On their arrival they will be taken into careful examination and may, I hope, lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the question to which they refer, and remove the possibility of further occurrences, such as have given rise to our just complaint.

It is understood also that renewed efforts are being made to introduce reforms in the internal administration of the island. Persuaded, however, that a proper regard for the interests of United States and of its citizens, entitle it to relief from the strain to which it has been subjected by the difference of the questions, and the wrongs and losses which arise from a contest with Cuba, and that the interests of humanity itself demand the cessation of strife before the whole Island shall be laid waste, and larger sacrifices of life be made, I shall deem it my duty, should my hopes of a satisfactory adjustment of the early restoration of peace and the removal of further causes of complaint be unhappily disappointed, to make a further communication to congress at some period not far remote, and during the present session, recommending what may then seem to me to be necessary.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

The Free Zone, so called, several years since established by the Mexican government in certain of the states of that republic adjacent to our frontier, remains in full operation. It has always been materially injurious to honest traffic, for it operates as an incentive to the traders in Mexico to supply, without customs charge, the wants of inhabitants on this side of the line, and prevents the same wants from being supplied by merchants of the United States, thereby to a considerable extent defrauding our revenue and checking honest commercial enterprise. Depredations by armed bands from Mexico on the people of Texas, on the frontiers continue. Though the main object of these incursions is robbery, they frequently result in the murder of unarmed and peaceably disposed persons, and in some instances even the United States postoffices and mail communications have been attacked. Renewed remonstrances on this subject have been addressed to the Mexican government, but without much apparent effect. The military force of this government disposable for service in that quarter is quite inadequate to effectually to guard the line, even at those points where the incursions are equally made. An experiment of an armed vessel on the Rio Grande for that purpose, is on trial, and it is hoped that if not thwarted by the shallowness of the river and other natural obstacles, it may materially contribute to the protection to the herdsmen of Texas.

The proceedings of the joint commission under the convention between the United States and Mexico, on the Fourth of July, 1868, on the subject of claims, will soon be brought to a close. The result of these proceedings will then be communicated to congress.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The court of the commissioners of the Alabama claims has prosecuted its important duties very assiduously, and very satisfactorily. It convened and was organized on the 22d day of July, and by the terms of the act under which it was created was to exist one year from that date. The act, provided, however, that should it be found impracticable to complete the work of the court before the expiration of the year, the President might, by proclamation, extend the time to a period of not more than six months' duration beyond the expiration of one year. Having received satisfactory evidence that it would be important to complete the work within the time fixed, I issued a proclamation, a copy of which is presented herewith, extending the time of the duration of the court for a period of six months from and after the 22d day of July. A report made through the clerk of the court communicated herewith, shows the condition of the calendar on the 13th of November last, and the large amount of work which has been accomplished. Thirteen hundred and eighty-two claims have been presented, of which six hundred and eighty-two had been disposed of at the date of the report. I am informed that one hundred and seventy cases were decided during the month of November. Arguments are being made and decisions given on the remaining cases with all the dispatch consistent with the proper consideration of the questions submitted. Many of these claims are on behalf of mariners, and depend on the evidence of mariners whose absence has delayed the taking, or the return of the necessary evidence. It is represented to me that it will be impracticable for the court to formally dispose of all the cases before it within the present limit of its duration. Justice to the parties and claimants who have been at large expense preparing their claims, and obtaining the evidence in their support, suggests a short extension to enable the court to dispose of all the claims which have been presented. I recommend the legislation, which may be deemed proper to complete the work before it.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The electric telegraph has become an essential and indispensible agent in the transmission of business and social messages. Its operation on land and within the limits of particular states, is necessarily under the control of the jurisdiction within which it operates. The lines on the high seas, however, are not subject to the particular control of any one government. In 1869 a concession was granted by the French government to a company which proposed to lay a cable from the shore of France to the United States. At that time there was a telegraphic connection between the United States and the continent of Europe; through the possessions of Great Britain at either end of the line, under control of an association which had at large outlay of capital and at great cost demonstrated the practicability of maintaining such means of communication. The cost of correspondence by this agency was great, possibly not too large at the time for a proper remuneration for so hazardous and so costly an enterprise. It was, however, a heavy charge upon a means of communication which the progress in the social and commercial intercourse of the world found to be a necessity, and the obtaining of this French concession showed that other capital than that already invested was ready to enter into competition, with assurance of adequate return for their outlay. In the absence of international conventions on this subject, municipal legislation may cover many points which appear to me important, if not indispensible for the protection of the public against the extortions which may result from a monopoly of the right of operating cable telegrams, or from a combination between separate lines.

First.—No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States under the concession from another power, which does not admit the right of any other line or lines formed in the United States to land, and freely connect and operate through land lines.

Second.—No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States which is not by treaty stipulation with the government from whose shores it proceeds, or by prohibition in its charter or otherwise, to the satisfaction of this government, prohibited from consolidating or amalgamating with any other cable telegraph line, or combining therewith for the purpose of regulating and maintaining the cost of telegraphing.

Third.—Lines should be bound to give precedence in the transmission of the official messages of the governments of the two countries between which it may be laid.

Fourth.—A power should be reserved to the two governments, either conjointly or to each, as regards the messages dispatched from its shores, and fix a limit to the charges to be demanded for the transmission of messages.

I present this subject to the earnest consideration of Congress. In the meantime, and unless Congress otherwise directs, I shall not oppose the landing of any telegraph cable which complies with and assents to the points above enumerated, but will feel it my duty to prevent the landing of any which does not conform to the first and second points as stated, and which will not stipulate to concede to this government the precedence in the transmission of its official messages and will not enter into a satisfactory arrangement with regard to its charges.

NATURALIZATION AND EXPATRIATION.

Among pressing and important subjects to which, in my opinion, the attention of congress should be directed, are those relating to fraudulent naturalizations and expatriation. The United States, with great liberality, offers its citizenship to all who in good faith comply with the requirements of the law. These requirements are as simple and upon as favorable terms to the immigrants as the high privilege to which he is admitted can or should permit. I do not propose any additional requirements to those to which the law demands, but the very simplicity and the want of unnecessary formality in our laws, have made fraudulent naturalization, not infrequent, to the discredit and injury of all honest citizens, whether native or naturalized. Cases of this character are continually being brought to the notice of the government by our representatives abroad, and also of those persons resident in other countries most frequent, who, if they have remained in this country long enough to entitle them to become naturalized, have generally not much passed over that period, and have returned to the country of their origin, where they reside, avoiding all duties to the United States by their absence, and claiming to be exempt from all duties to the country of their nativity and of their residence, by reason of their alleged naturalization. It is due to this government itself, and to the great mass of the naturalized citizens, who entirely, both in name and in act, become citizens of the United States, that the highest privilege of citizenship of the United States should not be held by fraud, or in derogation of the laws and of the good name of every honest citizen. On many occasions it has been brought to the knowledge of the government that certificates of naturalization are held and protection or interference claimed by parties who admit that not only they were not within the United States at the time of their pretended naturalization, but that they have never resided in the United states. In others the certificates and records of the court show on their face that the person claiming to be naturalized has not resided the required time in the United States. In others it is admitted, upon examination, that the requirements of law have not been complied with. In some cases even such certificates have been a matter of purchase. These are not isolated cases, arising at rare intervals but of common occurrence, and which are reported from all quarters of the globe. Such occurrences cannot and do not fail to reflect upon the government and upon all honest citizens. Such a fraud being discovered however, there is no practicable means within the control of the government by which a record of naturalization can be vacated, and should the certificate be taken up, as it usually is, by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the government to whom it may have been presented, there is nothing to prevent the persons claiming to have been naturalized from obtaining a new certificate from the court in place of that which has been taken from him. The evil has become so great, and of such frequent occurrence that I cannot too earnestly recommend that some effective measures be adopted to provide a proper remedy and means for the vacating of any order thus fraudulently made, and punishing the guilty parties to the transaction.

In this connection I refer also to the question of expatriation and the election of nationality. The United States was foremost in upholding the right of expatriation and was principally instrumental in overthrowing the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. Congress has declared the right of expatriation to be a natural and inherent right of all people, but while many other nations have enacted laws providing what formalities shall be necessary to work a change of allegiance, the United States has enacted no provisions of law, and has in no respects marked out how and when expatriation may be accomplished by its citizens. Instances are brought to the attention of the government where citizens of the United States, whether naturalized or native born, have formally become citizens or subjects of foreign powers, but who, nevertheless, in the absence of any provision of legislation on this question, which involved in difficulties or when it seems to be to their interest claim to be citizens of the United States and demand the intervention of a government which they have long since abandoned, and to which for years they have rendered no service nor held themselves in any way amenable. In other cases naturalized citizens, after naturalization, have returned to their native country, have become engaged in business, have accepted offices or pursuits inconsistent with American citizenship, and evince no intent to return to the United States until called upon to discharge some duty to the country where they are residing, when at once they assert their citizenship and call upon the representative of our government to aid them in their unjust pretentions. It is but justice to all bona fide citizens that no doubt should exist on such questions, and that congress should determine by enactment of law how expatriation may be accomplished, and change of citizenship be established.

I also invite your attention to the necessity of regulating by law the status of American women who marry foreigners, and of defining more fully that of children born in a foreign country of American parents who may reside abroad, and also of some further provisions regulating or giving legal effect to marriages of American citizens contracted in foreign countries. The correspondence submitted herewith shows a few of the constantly occurring questions on these points presented to the consideration of the government. There are few subjects to engage the attention of congress on which more delicate relations or more important interests are dependent.

THE FINANCE QUESTION.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon this question, and I hope congress may be induced at the earliest day practicable to ensure the consummation of the act of the last congress at its last session to bring about specie resumption on and after the first day of January, 1879, at the farthest. It would be a great blessing if this could be consummated even at an earlier day. Nothing seems to me more certain than that a full, healthy and permanent reaction cannot take place in favor of the industries and financial welfare of the country until we return to a measure of value recognized throughout the civilized world. While we use a currency not equivalent to this standard, the world's recognized standard, specie becomes a commodity like the products of the soil, the surplus seeking a market wherever there is a demand for it. Under our present system we should want none, nor would we have any, were it not that customs dues must be paid in coin, and because of the pledge to pay the interest of the public debt in coin. The yield of precious metals would flow out for the purchase of foreign products and leave the United States hewers of wood and drawers of water, because of wiser legislation on the subject of finance by the nations with whom we have dealings. I am not prepared to say that I can suggest the best legislation to secure the end most heartily commended. It will be a source of great gratification to me to be able to approve any measures of Congress looking effectively toward securing resumption. Unlimited inflation would probably bring about specie payments more speedily than any legislation looking to the redemption of the legal tenders in coin, but it would be at the expense of no value, beyond settling present liabilities, or, properly speaking, repudiating them. They would buy nothing after debts were all settled. There are a few measures which seem too important in this connection, and which I commend to your earnest consideration. A repeal of so much of the legal tender act as makes these notes receivable for debts contracted after a date to be fixed in the act itself, say not later than the first of January, 1877. We should then have quotations at real values, not fictitious ones. Gold would be no longer at a premium, but currency at a discount. A healthy reaction would set in at once, and with it a desire to make the currency equal what it purports to be. The merchants, manufacturers and landsmen of every calling could do business on a fair margin of profit, the money to be received having an unvarying value. Laborers and all classes who work for stipulated pay, or salary, could receive more for their income, because extra profit would no longer be charged by capital to compensate for the risk of a downward fluctuation on the value of the currency; second, that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to redeem, say not to exceed two millions of dollars monthly, of legal tender notes, by issuing in their stead a long bond bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five-hundredth per cent per annum, of denominations ranging from fifty dollars to one thousand dollars. This would in time reduce the legal tender notes to a volume that could be kept afloat without demanding redemption in large sums suddenly. Third, that additional power be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate gold for final redemption either by increasing the revenue, or curtailing expense, or both, and I recommend that reduction of expenditures be made wherever it can be done without impairing the government obligations or crippling the due execution thereof.

THE DUTY ON TEA AND COFFEE.

One measure for increasing the revenue, and the only one I think of, is the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. These duties would add probably $18,000,000 to the present amount received from imports, and would in no way increase the prices paid for those articles by the consumers.

THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY.

The discovery of gold in the Black Hills, a portion of the Sioux reservation, has had the effect to induce a large emigration of miners to that point. Thus far the effort to protect the treaty rights of the Indians to that section has been successful, but the next year will certainly witness a large increase of such emigration. The negotiations for the relinquishment of the gold fields having failed, it will be left for Congress to adopt some measures to relieve the embarrassment growing out of the cases named. The Secretary of the Interior suggests that those supplies now appropriated for the sustenance of that people being no longer obligatory under the treaty of 1868, but simply a gratuity, may be issued or withheld at discretion.

THE LAND OFFICE

The report of the general land office shows that there were 2,459,601 acres less disposed of during this than during the last year, more than one-half of this decrease was in lands disposed of under the homestead and timber culture laws. The causes of this decrease are supposed to be found in the grasshopper plague, and the drouths which prevailed so extensively in some of the frontier states and territories during that time as to discourage and deter entries by actual settlers. The cash receipts were less by $690,322.18 than during the preceding year. The entire surveyed area of the public domain is 683,032,034 acres, of which 22,077,531 acres were surveyed during the past year, leaving 1,154,471,762 acres unsurveyed. The report of the commissioner presents many interesting suggestions in regard to the management and disposition of the public domain and the modification of existing laws, the apparent importance of which should insure for them the careful consideration of Congress.

THE PENSION LIST.

The number of pensioners still continues to decrease, the highest number having been reached during the year ending June 30, 1873. During the last year 11,557 names were added to the rolls and 12,977 were dropped therefrom, showing a net decrease of 1,420. But while the number of pensioners has decreased, the annual amount due on the pension-rolls has increased $44,733.13. This is caused by the greatly increased average rate of pensions, which by the liberal legislation of Congress has increased from $90.26 in 1872 to $103.91 in 1875, to each invalid pensioner, an increase in the average rate of fifteen per cent in the three years. During the year ending June 30, 1875, there was paid on account of pensions, including expenses of disbursements, $29,683,116, being $910,632 less than was paid the preceding year. This reduction in the amount of expenditures was produced, but the decrease in the amount of arrearages due on allowed claims and on pensions, the rate of which was increased by the legislation of the preceding session of Congress, and at the close of the fiscal year there were on the pension rolls 234,821 persons, of whom 210,363 were army pensioners—105,478 being invalids, and 104,885 widows and dependent relatives; 3,420 were navy pensioners, of whom 1,636 were invalids, and 1,784 widows and dependent relatives; 21,038 were pensioners of the war of 1812, 15,875 of whom were survivors, and 5,163 were widows. It is estimated that $29,535,000 will be required for the payment of pensions for the next fiscal year an amount $965,000 less than the estimate for the present year.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The board heretofore appointed to take charge of the articles and materials pertaining to the war, the navy, the treasury, the interior and the post office departments, and the department of agriculture, the Smithsonian institute and the commission of food fishes, to be contributed under the legislation of the last session, to the international exhibition, to be held at Philadelphia during the Centennial year, 1876, has been diligent in the discharge of the duties which have devolved upon it, and the progress so far made with the means at command, give assurance that the governmental contribution will be made one of the marked characteristics of the exhibition. The board has observed commendable economy in the matter of the erection of buildings for the governmental exhibit, the expense of which it is estimated will not exceed say $80,000. This amount has been withdrawn under the law from the appropriations of five of the principal departments, which leaves some of those departments, which leaves some of these departments without sufficient means to render their respective practical exhibits complete and satisfactory. The exhibition being an international one, and the government being a voluntary contributor it is my opinion that its contribution should be of a character in quality and extent to sustain the dignity and credit of so distinguished a contributor. The advantages to the country of a creditable display in an international point of view is of the first importance, while an indifferent, or uncreditable participation by the government would be humiliating to the patriotic feelings of our people themselves. I commend the estimate of the board for the necessary additional appropriations to the favorable consideration of congress.

The powers of Europe, almost without exception, many of the South American states, and even the most distant eastern powers, have manifested friendly sentiments toward the United States and the interest of the world in our progress, by taking steps to join with us in celebrating the centennial of the nation, and I strongly recommend that a more national importance be given to this exhibition by such legislation and by such appropriation as will insure its value in bringing to our shores innumerable useful works of art and skill. The commingling of the citizens of foreign countries and our own, and the interchange of ideas and manufactures will far exceed any pecuniary outlay we may make.

UTAH AND POLYGAMY.

In nearly every annual message that I have had the honor of transmitting to Congress, I have called attention to the anomalous, not to say scandalous, condition of affairs existing in the territory of Utah, and I have asked for definite legislation to correct it. That polygamy should exist in a free, enlightened and christian country, without the power to punish so flagrant a crime against decency and morality, seems preposterous. True, there is no law to sustain this unnatural vice, but what is needed is a law to punish it as a crime, and at the same time to fix the status of their innocent children, the offspring of this system, and of the possibly innocent plural wives, but as an institution polygamy should be banished from the land. While this is being done, I invite the attention of Congress to another, though, perhaps, no less evil—the importation of Chinese women, but few of whom are brought to our shores to pursue honorable or useful occupations.

RECAPITULATION.

As this will be the last annual message which I shall have the honor of transmitting to Congress before my successor is chosen, I will repeat or recapitulate the questions which I deem of vital importance which should be legislated upon and settled at this session; First, that the states shall be required to afford the opportunity of a good common school education to every child within their limits; second, no sectarian tenets shall ever be taught in any school supported in whole or in part by the state, nation, or by the proceeds of any tax levied upon any community; make education compulsory so far as to deprive all persons who cannot read and write from becoming voters after the year 1890, disfranchising none, however, on grounds of illiteracy who may be voters at the time such amendment takes effect. Third, declare church and state forever separate and distinct, and that all church property shall bear its own proportion of taxation; fourth, drive out licensed immorality, such as polygamy and the importation of women for illegitimate purposes. To recur again to the centennial year, it would seem that now as we are about to begin the second century of our existence, would be a most fitting time for these reforms; fifth, enact such laws as will command the respect of the world. Believing that these views will commend themselves to the great majority of the right-thinking and patriotic citizens of the United States. I submit the rest to Congress.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 7, 1875.

◆

Men Who Keep Perpetual Silence.

The abbots of Mount Millery, in Ireland, Sept Fonds in France, and Mariastern in Turkey, all monasteries of the Trappist order of monks, have decided to purchase land in Maryland to establish a house in the United States, and have appointed as their agent Brother Francis de Sales, who has probably presented his credentials to the Archbishop of Baltimore, and been formally received into that diocese.

The Order of Trappists is the severest in the Church. Perpetual silence is one of their vows, and dispensation is given to speak only when necessity demands it, or to those few of the brothers who fill offices in the monastery which demand occasional conversations. They are not allowed meat, eggs, butter, cheese, fish or oil They sleep on narrow beds of straw raised a few inches from the ground. They dig and refill, and dig again and refill from time to time their own graves as a reminder of their mortality. They rise hours before dawn, and after prayer and meditation, betake themselves to their respective employment. Among them are blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, farmers, dairymen and mill-wrights. The Trappists monasteries named above are very wealthy, but their wealth has accrued from the industry of their members. These monks ask no charity and consequently Brother Francis de Sales was able to say that he has not journeyed to America with a subscription list. He asserted that the monastery of Sept Fonds, in France alone offered to defray the expenses of the new mission. A temporary house is to be rented and in December 200 Trappist monks, selected from the three monasteries, will occupy it. Brother Francis de Sales is a Frenchman by birth, but he speaks English without much peculiarity of accent. He is sanguine of the success of the mission he is sent to superintend. He says that the Abbot of Sept Fonds in France was a Count of great wealth; that the Abbot of Mount Millary in Ireland was at one time a candidate for election to Parliment and that the six feet-two Abbot of Mariastern is an Irishman.

◆

The Number Seven in the Bible.

On the seventh day God ended His work.

On the seventh month Noah's ark touched the ground.

In seven days the dove was sent.

Abraham pleaded seven times for Sodom.

Jacob mourned seven days for Joseph.

Jacob served seven years for Rachel.

And yet another seven years more.

Jacob was pursued a seven's days journey by Laban.

A plenty of seven years and famine of seven years were foretold in Pharoah's dream by seven fat and seven lean beasts, and seven ears of full and seven ears of blasted corn.

On the seventh day of the seventh month the children of Israel fasted seven days and remained seven days in their tents.

Every seven days the land rested.

Every seventh year the law was read to the people.

In the destruction of Jericoh seven persons bore seven trumpets seven days. On the seventh day they surrounded the walls seven times and at the end of the seventh round the walls fell.

Solomon was seven years building the temple, and fasted seven days at its dedication.

In the tabernacle were seven lamps.

The golden candlestick had seven branches.

Naaman washed seven times in the river Jordan.

Job's friends sat with him seven days and seven nights, and offered seven bullocks and seven rams for an atonement.

Our saviour spoke seven times from the cross on which he hung seven hours, and after his resurrection appeared seven times.

In the Revelation we read of seven churches, seven candlesticks, seven plagues, seven thunders, seven virgins, seven angels, and a seven headed monster.—*Ex.*

◆

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad company is building a new wrecking car with all the improvements. Different apartments are being prepared for the wreck crew, among which is a small room in which a stove, dishes and other necessary articles are to be kept, in order that the meals for the men can be cooked and eaten in the car.

◆

The shortest charge on record was that made to a jury in Bellefonte recently by Judge Orvis. The lawyers on both sides had argued long and loud, after which the Judge said: "Gentlemen of the jury:—If you believe the testimony you will convict the defendant. Swear a constable."

◆

Young man you have less than two weeks to make up your mind what you are going to give for a Christmas present. She has already worked you a pair of slippers.

◆

A letter from Jeremiah S. Colbath, an uncle of the late Vice-President is published, denying the story that Mr. Wilson was descended from a Gypsy, and born in a Gypsy camp.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Dec. 17, 1875.

GRANT'S MESSAGE.

We give our readers this week the message of the President, omitting only some routine matters, which are not of general interest. It is a weak, diffusive article, lacking force and clearness. The living, vital issues of the present are ignored, and a vain attempt made to create clap-trap and sensational points for his party in 1876.

Our progress during the past century is alluded to, and whilst in the main true, the present condition of the country is not only deplorable, but directly attributable to Radical legislation and rule.

The school question is simply an echo of his Des Moines speech, and an attempt to arouse the bigotry latent in the land. In a word he would have the government interfere in a question which has no real existence, and which never should come before the national Government.

His idea of taxing church property is a mere catch cry. It is a question belonging exclusively to the States, themselves, and one with which the Supreme Court has said the Federal Government cannot interfere. In Pennsylvania, for example, our Constitution and laws meet this question fairly, and no change is demanded by the people.

The Spanish and Cuban questions are met in a conciliatory manner, but our naval preparations continue.

His homily on the financial question is muddled—contrary alike to his former declarations and the acts of his party and the opinions of its leaders. In fact he says that: "I am not prepared to say that I can suggest the best legislation to securethe end."

The message further recommends the reimposition of the tax on tea and coffee. This was taken off for political effect, but now since the election is over it is to be reenacted.

These are the principal points alluded to but our readers should examine the document for themselves. We shall allude to specific points hereafter.

GRANT—CHURCH.

Grant and his 100,000 office-holders are gradually closing in the lines, and the third-term programme, assumes proportions that alarm the staidest Republicans. And now we see some bigots engaging in a religious crusade to help on the movement. The following is among our telegraphic dispatches:

THE M. E. CHURCH TO THE FRONT.

At a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School Union, Tract Society, and Preachers' Association, held on Monday in Boston, nearly 200 ministers being present, Bishop Haven urged, "as a matter of safety for the Republic" that General Grant be nominated for the third term. The bishop's recommendation was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Bishop Simpson while disapproving of any politics inside of church affairs says his personal opinion is that the people will do wisely by electing Grant for a third term.

This is only a starter. Other fools will fall into line, and in 1876, the Republican party will have orators and presses through the land pretending alarm at the ascendancy of the Catholics. Ministers who cannot hold their congregations because of their own short-comings will join in the cry. Zealots whose principles dare not stand fair and full investigation will swell it.

A once proud party that believed in the Constitutional doctrine that "*Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof,*" propose to raise the question of Protestantism versus Catholicism.

And Grant is to be the leader of these holy ones, aided by the pious Ben. Butler, "Boss" Sheppard, Babcock, (if not in the Penitentiary), Mosby, and men of that class! Yes, Grant the Debauchee—the jockey—the Long Branch Grant—the intimate of thieves, rings and scoundrels.

"*Angels and ministers of grace defend us.*"

A Haven of Unrest.

Bishop Gilbert Haven, of the Methodist Church South, has done a very indiscreet and very indefensible thing. He has demonstrated most emphatically that he understands neither the political nor religious proprieties of his relations, and in the dramatic attempt at a sensational nomination for the Presidency has damaged, according to his best ability, himself, his candidate, and his Church.

With singular maladroitness, at the very moment that the President is sending to Congress a grave and well-digested message warning the country of the dangers which threaten it from ecclesiastical ambition and aggression, Bishop Haven, himself an ecclesiastic, and one of vast power and influence, if his Church organization amounts to anything, in a religious convention called together professedly for religious purposes, was engaged in making a political nomination to the first office in the nation.

Had Cardinal McCloskey in an episcopal convention of his Church nominated John Kelly or Governor Carroll for the Presidency the uproar all over the land would have been tremendous. That an outcry from East to West is not heard over Bishop Haven's politico-religious venture is simply because his action does not carry the weight that Mr McCloskey's would have done, and is not, therefore, felt to be practically as dangerous. Its impropriety and indecorousness, however, we have no doubt will be rebuked by nearly every respectable journal in the country. What the people most unmistakably will resent and punish promptly, and in every section, is ecclesiastical interference with our politics, be the hierarch Roman Catholic, Buddhist, Methodist, Pagan, Presbyterian, or Mormon.—*Press.*

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON'S BIRTH.—We stated that the Vice President was born in a gipsy camp. This statement having been denied, we take occasion to reiterate it. It is literally true. There were in Strafford county, N. H., early in the century, two wandering tribes of roving vagabonds, who dwelt in huts and tents and traveled from place to place, picking up a scanty subsistence by making and selling baskets and eking out their uncertain livelihood by fortune telling, tinkering, etc. To one of these tribes the Colbaths belonged, and in their hut the departed statesman of New England was born.
—*Utica Observer.*

GOOD.

A Democratic House of Representatives has declared against all subsidies or grants to railroad companies. They have followed the platform of 1872, and deserve the commendation of every honest voter.

THE CENTENNIAL ORATOR.—The Centennial Committee on the Opening Ceremonies have selected Wm. M. Evarts for orator, W. H. Longfellow, poet, and a grandson of Richard H. Lee, of Virginia, reader of the Declaration of Independence.

[Communicated.]

EDITORS OF THE COLUMBIAN:—Please allow me a small space in your Columbian for a Centennial subject.

It is proposed to erect in the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia a statue of the Rt. Rev. William White, D. D. the framer of the constitution of the American Episcopal Church; the first Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania; the first chaplain of the Congress of the United States; the first President and first signer of the constitution of the Society for promoting Sunday Schools in Philadelphia, being associated with Dr. Rush in the work as early as 1790—and the friend and pastor of the first President of the United States. Bishop White was born in 1747 in the city of Philadelphia and died there in 1836. On the 4th of July 1784 he took his degree of D. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, being the first person named for that degree by that institution. As Washington was first amongst his countrymen, as a Commander, a Patriot, and a Man—and Marshall as an impartial and upright Judge, so was White as a teacher of the Gospel and head of his Church.

This is the eminent Prelate and distinguished Patriot whose services and character justly demand that a monument to his memory should be erected. And as he belonged especially to Pennsylvania, it would be most becoming that Pennsylvanians, and particularly the Episcopalians of Pennsylvania should contribute to the erection of that monument. If there are any in this county of Columbia who feel disposed to aid this project, I may say that Mr. John Welsh, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Centennial Board, has been named as the proper person to receive contributions.

Very Respectfully, J. H.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., Dec. 10th 1875.

I also invite your attention to the necessity or regulating by law the status of American women who may marry foreigners, and of defining more fully that of children born in a foreign country of American parents who may reside abroad, and also of some further provision regulating or giving legal effect to marriages of American citizens controlled in foreign countries.—*Grant's Message.*

Why? Because his daughter married an Englishman. That is the milk in the above cocoanut.

The Apache Indians are acting upon Grant's motto: "Let no guilty man escape." They killed and scalped an Indian agent a few days ago.

News Items.

—A man in southeastern Wisconsin has thirty acres of swamp reserved for bull frog cultivation.

—The British Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 8th of February for the transaction of "urgent and important business."

—S. Gross Fry, of Philadelphia, is in a dying condition.

—President Grant's message is the longest ever written for him.

—Theodore Thomas has been selected as musical director of the centennial.

—The Reading *Eagle*, says that G. W. Childs will be urged as a Presidential candidate next year.

—The Babcock court of inquiry has decided to await the result of the trial at St. Louis before taking any action in regard to the charges affecting the accused.

—The Philadelphia jury, trying William W. Brown for the murder of his wife, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

—A Leopard brought by vessel to Philadelphia for the Zoological Gardens, got loose, and made a lively time of it on the ship for several days. They succeeded finally in capturing him in a trap baited with raw meat, and his leopardship was safely landed.

—President Grant should have sufficient sense of propriety to put a better man in Schenck's shoes at once. A longer delay will be an insult to both England and America.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—The North German Lloyds' steamer Deutschland, from Bremen for New York with emigrants, went ashore in a gale near Harwich, on the eastern coast of England, on Monday morning and was wrecked. About fifty of the crew and passengers were lost.

—Edward Kennedy, the tramp who recently attempted an outrage on a little four-year-old girl in Hanover, was before the court yesterday, and plead guilty to the second and third counts of the indictment. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and costs, and to an imprisonment of seven years in the penitentiary.—*Gazette.*

—When money collected by an attorney has been held and not paid over within a reasonable time, he may be held liable for interest thereon as well as for the payment of the amount.—The Illinois Supreme Court so decides.

—John Leigh, of Wisconsin, will never do so anymore. At the last election he voted for his opponent for member of the legislature, and that vote did the business, his competitor being chosen by one majority.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed A. E. Wilson of Louisville to be chief Clerk of the Treasury Department to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Avery.

Lancaster, Dec. 15.—Yesterday Lecturer Piollet delivered the annual lecture, giving an account of his labors during the year, followed by the report of Secretary Thomas. The proceedings today have been entirely of a business nature, and were attended by about 600 delegates. The report of the business agent shows that on purchases made by him in the last seven months amounting to $130,000 for members of the order, $27,000 have been saved. The number of grangers in Pennsylvania is now 30,000, belonging to 630 granges.

The Week of Prayer—Schedule of Topics for Exhortation.

The British branch of the Evangelical alliance has issued a schedule of topics suitable for exhortation and intercession on the successive days of the meetings during the first week in 1876:

Sunday, January 2.—Sermons—The love of God perfected in him who "keepeth his word."—I John ii:5.

Monday, January 3.—Thanksgiving and Confession.—A retrospect of the year.

Tuesday, January 4.—Prayer for the Church of Christ—for the members recently added to the church; for the union of true believers in fraternal fellowship and active co-operation; for the removal of error, the increase of godliness and a clear testimony among believers to the doctrines and power of the gospel of the grace of God.

Wednesday, January 5.—Prayer for families—Godless parents; for prodigal sons; for children at school for those entering upon professional and commercial life; for widows and orphans; for sons and daughters in foreign lands and for all who are mentally or otherwise afflicted.

Thursday, January 6.—Prayer for Rulers, Magistrates and Statesmen—for soldiers and sailors; for national institutions; for philanthropic and charitable societies; for prisoners and captives and for the persecuted and oppressed.

Friday, January 7.—Prayer for Foreign Missions.—Matthew xxvii:19.

Saturday, January 8.—Prayer for all nations—for the maintenance of peace; for the cessation of tumults, wars and civil strife; for the removal of intemperance, immorality and infidelity from the land; that the fruits of the earth may be brought forth plentifully in their season.

Sunday, January 9.—Sermons—The ultimate triumph.—Psalms xxii:17.

THE BOGART HOMICIDE.

CHARGE OF THE COURT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY:—This painfully interesting case which for the last few days has occupied your time and attention, is drawing to a close. The duties of the counsel have been fully and ably performed, that of the court so far as the issue is concerned will end when we shall have instructed you in the principles of law applicable to the case.

We have observed with great satisfaction the close attention which you have given to the evidence and the arguments of counsel. We also commend the patience with which you have submitted to the requirements of the law in being, during the whole progress of the trial, isolated from the rest of the public. While you no doubt rejoice that the restraint is about to terminate, you cannot but feel more and more sensibly the weight of responsibility resting upon you, as the time for announcing your conclusion, the result of the trial, approaches.

The magnitude of the offence with which the prisoner at the bar is charged, demands a full conscientious and careful consideration of the law, at the hands of the court, and an impartial, unbiased and scrutinizing examination of the facts by the jury. The court is responsible for the law, but to you is confided the high trust of solving the questions of fact. In the discharge of the duty, involving issues of life or death, prison or liberty to the defendant, the magnitude of the charge should have no other influence upon your minds than to make you cautious, deliberate and just in weighing the evidence, and clear and satisfied in the judgment you form upon it. You will constantly also bear in mind your duty to society, and will not fail to remember the justice and the impartial consideration which both the commonwealth and the prisoner have a right to expect at your hands

The majesty of the law which protects and defends the sanctity of human life, must be maintained, regardless of consequences. The balance must be held with a firm and steady hand, while the mind intent only on truth and justice, should be alike oblivious to sympathy and to vengeance.

The law gives to the accused the presumption of innocence. Evidence to convict must overcome this presumption and exclude every reasonable doubt of guilt Looking at all the facts, the jury will determine whether an offense has been committed by the accused, and if so of what nature and grade.

This indictment charges the prisoner with the murder of William A. Kline on the 7th day of September last. Under this indictment it is competent for the jury to find a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree—of murder in the second degree or of voluntary manslaughter.

It is not denied that the prisoner at the time stated inflicted a wound upon the person of the deceased. But you will take nothing for granted, but will require that every essential fact be established by evidence that satisfies the reason and convinces the judgment.

The case supposed by the Commonwealth and claimed to be supported by the testimony of witnesses is, that in the early part of the morning of September 7th, the deceased was upon the porch of his house, some fifty feet from the store of the prisoner, the prisoner applied to him opprobious *epithets*, hailing him across the street—that the deceased with a cane in his hand, in a hurried and excited manner, crossed the street and went upon the porch of the store of the prisoner—that as he went upon the porch, the prisoner went into the store and shut the door—that deceased called to him to come out and they would settle the matter—that deceased turned to leave—that the door was then opened by the prisoner who at the same time made some remark—calling him a thief, and that as the deceased at that moment turned his head in the direction of the store door, the prisoner stabbed him with a pitch fork over the left eye—breaking through the orbital bone, or part of the skull below or about the arch over the left eye—that the instrument penetrated both the outer and inner tables of the skull and into the brain, causing him to fall, producing immediate unconsciousness during the time he lived and his death on the 18th day afterwards.

Whether this is a correct conclusion from the facts established by the testimony, the jury will determine.

I shall not repeat the evidence upon the subject of the encounter in detail. The counsel upon both sides have called your attention to the testimony of Peter A. Kline, John Black, Isaac A. Black, Milton Betz, Lewis Hildebrand, and Susan Kline, all of whom swear to seeing the whole or part of the transaction.

On the part of the prisoner it is contended that the testimony of Peter A. Kline is contradicted by the fact, as now alleged to be proved, that he could not have seen the occurrence from the window where he was at the time, and that his testimony here varies from that on the hearing of the Habeas Corpus. If it be so that he could not possibly have seen the transaction, his testimony is not reliable. But before coming to that conclusion the jury should be well satisfied that the examinations by the other witnesses unmistakably prove that he could not have seen what he has sworn he did see.

Evidence of what a witness has before said or sworn to may be given for the purpose of impeaching the witness—and if it appear that a witness has given out of court a version of matters essentially different from his testimony in Court, his credit is shaken and his testimony should be scrutinized with great care, and if disbelieved, or considered unreliable, rejected But such evidence of statements are only receivable to impeach the testimony of the witness, not as proof of the facts as stated out of Court. If Lewis Hildebrand made the statement to Mr. Rutan as testified by the latter, but denied by the former this would go to the credit of Mr. Hildebrand, but would not be evidence of the facts as stated to Mr. Rutan. If witnesses swear on different occasions *wilfully* different to material points their testimony should be considered unreliable. If *mistakenly* it should be examined with care, all the circumstances being considered.

If the jury are satisfied that the prisoner inflicted the blow upon the deceased causing the wound as alleged by the Commonwealth and testified by the witnesses, the first inquiry is whether that blow and wound were the causes of his death.

On the subject of the fatal character of the wound, there appears to be no essential difference in the opinion of the surgeons. Dr. Harder, Dr. Ammerman and Dr. Megargel saw the deceased while alive, and made a *post mortem* examination of his head, and unqualifiedly give it as their opinion that the wound caused his death. Doctors Turner and Reber, examined on behalf of the prisoner give it as their opinion that the wound was mortal unless the life of the patient could have been saved by a skilful operation called trepanning. In regard to the proper treatment of the case the doctors disagree. (Here his honor called the attention of the jury briefly to the evidence upon that subject and proceeded.)

The rule of law is that if a man give another a stroke not in itself so mortal as to cause immediate death, yet if the party die of the wound within a year and a day it is murder or other species of homicide as the case may be; though the wound be not mortal and it is made clearly and certainly to appear that the death of the party was caused by the ill applications by himself or those about him of bad medical or surgical treatment and not by the wound or hurt, it seems according to the authorities that this is no species of homicide. But if the death be truly owing to the wound, it signifies not, that under more favorable circumstances and with more skilful treatment the fatal result might have been averted. For example if an assault be made which opens an artery, it will be no defence to plead that by the assistance of a surgeon the wound might have been staunched and life preserved.

Whether the wound inflicted by the prisoner was a mortal wound you will determine from the evidence—taking into consideration its immediate effect upon the physical and mental powers of the deceased—his situation thereafter down to the day of his death—the facts testified by those who were with him from the time of the wound until he died, and the testimony of the surgeons who attended upon or visited him while he lived and made a *post mortem* examination; as well as that of the surgeons who have testified as experts. If the wound was necessarily mortal, inquiry as to the fact of killing need go no further. If it was not mortal, but suppuration of the brain was caused thereby, for the want of healthful applications, or from neglect, and the suppuration was the immediate cause of the death, yet it was murder, manslaughter or other homicide in the prisoner, because though the wound was not the immediate cause of the death, yet it was the mediate cause, and the suppuration or other disease of the brain the immediate cause, the wound was the cause of the suppuration and therefore the cause of his death.

The true distinction in all such cases is, that if the death was evidently occasioned by grossly erroneous medical treatment, the original author will not be answerable, but if it was occasioned from want of the highest medical skill, which could only be commanded at a distance, he who inflicted the wound is responsible, because he has wilfully exposed the deceased to a risk from which he has no practical means of escape.

Is there reason to doubt in this case that the deceased came to his death by reason of the wound inflicted on the morning of the 7th of September? A man, apparently in good health, while standing up is stabbed with a pitch fork, a tine of which is thrust through the outer and inner tables of the skull in the arch of the left eye—he at once falls to the ground, deprived of consciousness, paralyzed upon one side and is thereafter powerless and speechless, or almost wholly so to the day of his death, which occurs 18 days afterwards. He received mediate treatment at the hands of his family physician aided by the advice of other surgeons, but continued to fail until he died. If you are not satisfied that the blow inflicted by the prisoner was the mediate or immediate cause of the death of the deceased whatever you may think of the attack you ought to acquit absolutely.

The credibility of witnesses, their means of knowledge and every circumstance bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner are matters wholly for the consideration of the jury. Before convicting of the capital or any lower grade of offense, every fact essential to constitute such offense must first be found under the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt.

Homicide is the killing of a human being. It is justifiable as in case of life taken under sentence of the law. It is excusable in case of self defence, and it is felonious, as in case of murder and voluntary manslaughter.

Murder is where a person of sound mind and discretion unlawfully kills a reasonable creature in being in the peace of the Commonwealth with malice aforethought, express or implied.

Malice is an essential element in the crime of murder. When the killing is of a sedate mind and formed design, the malice is express. Malice is presumed when the act is deliberately committed with a deadly weapon and is likely to be attended with dangerous consequences. In the legal sense, malice means that bad mind or spirit which impels one to inflict injury upon another without cause or sufficient provocation, and is implied by law from any deliberate and cruel act committed by one person against another.

A statute of this State, to which we will presently call your attention, establishes a division of the crime of murder into grades, and mitigates the punishment according to the heinousness of the circumstances or facts of the case. If the evidence establishes murder as I have defined it, then the act of assembly comes in and fixes the grade.

Voluntary manslaughter is the unlawful killing of another without malice on a sudden quarrel or in heat of passion. To extenuate or reduce a homicide from murder to manslaughter, both passion and provocation must exist. Provocation without passion or passion without provocation will not suffice to extenuate the offence.

Whenever the killing is clearly shown by the prosecution, the circumstances of excuse or extenuation must be established by the prisoner unless they are shown by the evidence adduced against him.

Words of reproach, how grevious soever, are not sufficient to free the party killing from the guilt of murder; nor are provoking actions or gestures, expressions of contempt or reproach without an assault on the person. But assault upon the person or blows are deemed sufficient to excite the passions to such extent as to deprive the mind for the moment of the power to deliberate.

Neither is a bare trespass against the property of another, nor his dwelling house, sufficient provocation to warrant the owner in using a deadly weapon in its defence; if he do and with it kill the trespasser, it will be murder, even though the killing were actually necessary to prevent the trespass. The invasion of property cannot lawfully be defended by the extreme measure of taking the life of the invader. The law regards a human life as of more value than any amount of property.

In defence of the person a homicide may be excusable. The rule upon that subject is well settled. It is this, that in order to such excuse, the killing of one who is the assailant must be under a reasonable apprehension of loss of life or of great bodily harm, and the danger must be so imminent at the moment of the assault as to present no alternative of escaping its consequences but by resistance. Then the killing may be excusable even if it turn out afterwards that there was not actual danger. The law of self-defense is a law of necessity, and that necessity must be real, or bear all the semblance of reality, and appear to admit of no other alternative before taking life will be excusable. In all cases where this defence is set up, the evidence should be examined with care, in order to see that it rests, where alone it can rest, on the ground of real or apparent necessity. The act of the slayer must, therefore, be such only as is necessary to protect his person from death or great bodily harm, and must not be entirely disproportioned to assault made upon him

Does the evidence in this case prove any such necessity as the law requires to excuse a homicide? To exonerate the prisoner from blame in respect to the killing? If not, were there such extenuating circumstances, of provocation and passion, or reduce the grade of the offence below the crime of murder to manslaughter?

(Here the court referred the jury to the evidence on these points.)

If it be found that the wound inflicted or the fall occasioned by its infliction was the cause of the death the question arises whether the act of the prisoner was excusable in self defence.

Had the prisoner any reasonable grounds to apprehend that his own life was in danger or that great bodily harm would befall him if he failed to protect himself by slaying the deceased? Upon that question all the facts occurring at the time as you shall find them to be, in connection with previous threats made by deceased are to be considered. But threats are of no moment unless the danger of life or great bodily harm appeared to be so imminent *at the time* as required the extreme measure of taking life. If the prisoner was secure in his own store with the door closed—if no assault was made upon his person, although the deceased committed a trespass by coming upon the porch of the store, calling upon the prisoner to come out, yet if the prisoner at once opened the door and struck with the fork it would not be in self defence.

If however, there is anything in the evidence or circumstances that proves an attack upon the prisoner after he opened the door and before he struck with the fork, and that such attack was of a nature to induce a reasonable belief that the prisoner had no other means of escaping death or great bodily harm than by slaying the deceased, his defence of his person was excusable. But it is our duty to say, that before you come to that conclusion you must be satisfied clearly by the evidence or by circumstances *proved*, and not by *conjecture* that such assault was made by the deceased.

Did the deceased do any other act than go across the street in an angry manner? Did the prisoner apply to him opprobious epithets across the street, or did he cross the street because of the altercation between prisoner and his wife—and not by reason of taunts by the prisoner? Did he do anything besides flourishing his cane and desire the prisoner to come out? Was the prisoner then safe upon the *other side* of the wall? Was there any apparent danger of injury to his person? If so was there reason to apprehend immediate danger in case he attempted to retreat?

If there was an attack by the deceased upon the prisoner so sudden and violent as to render it really or apparently dangerous for him to attempt to escape from it, he might at once defend himself But on the other hand if there was not such real or apparent danger he was bound to retreat as far as he could with apparent safety.

If there was an actual assault upon the prisoner by attempting to strike when within striking distance with a cane likely to kill or do great bodily harm the question of self defence arises, otherwise not. In considering this question the character of the weapons in the hands of the parties—the place where they were—the opportunity to retreat and every other fact proved upon the subject, should be allowed due weight.

It is not sufficient to acquit that the evidence leaves your minds in doubt upon this question. The burden of proof rests upon the defendant or must be satisfactorily gathered from the circumstances.

If the homicide was not excusable it was either murder or manslaughter.

Was there such provocation as in law will reduce the offence to voluntary manslaughter? We have already said that words and gestures are not recognized by law as a sufficient provocation to reduce a killing below the grade of murder. And we now say that a trespass upon the premises of the prisoner and angrily requesting him to come out without more, even though the purpose may have been to fight, would not reduce the grade of the offence to manslaughter, if the prisoner opened the door to assail him and did at once assail him with a deadly weapon. But if there be any evidence which proves that the prisoner opened his store door to drive away the deceased and was assaulted by the deceased with the cane which he had in his hand and the prisoner was thereby lashed into a passion, and in the heat of blood, at the moment, seized the first weapon at hand and struck the fatal blow, the offence would be but manslaughter.

For the mere purpose of freeing the prisoner from the presence of the deceased, he had no right to resort to the fatal use of a deadly weapon. Even if there was a challenge to come out and fight or settle their difficulties, the use of a dangerous weapon and taking the deceased wholly at a disadvantage would be evidence of malice.

If the killing be found to be excusable in self defence the defendant is entitled to an acquittal. If it was upon sufficient provocation and not with malice the verdict should be guilty of voluntary manslaughter; but if without such provocation and passion and without excuse, the offence is murder. If murder, the most important question will be as to the degree.

The Act of Assembly of this State passed in 1794 and re-enacted in the criminal code in 1860 provides that all murder which shall be perpetrated by means of poison or lying in wait, or by any other kind of wilful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the perpetration, or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery or burglary, shall be deemed murder of the first degree, and all other kinds of murder shall be deemed murder of the second degree; and the jury before whom any person indicted for murder shall be tried, shall, if they find such person guilty thereof, ascertain in their verdict whether it be murder of the first or second degree.

This statute has been the subject of consideration and judicial construction in many cases, and it may be stated as the uniform conclusion, that except in cases where the crime is committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate either of the felonies mentioned, the intent to kill is of the essence of the offense of murder in the first degree. The act must not only be wilful, deliberate and premeditated, but there must exist in *addition* the *intent* to take life

This general statement of the law may not convey to your minds the exact force and meaning of these words, wilful, deliberate and premeditated as used in the statute. For the purpose of more full explanation, and that you may clearly understand what facts must be found before there can be a conviction of a capital offence, I will be more explicit.

If an intention to kill exists, it is wilful; if this intention be accompanied by such circumstances as evidence a mind fully conscious of its own purpose and design, it is deliberate; and if sufficient time be afforded to enable the mind to frame the plan to carry the design into execution, it is premeditated. The law fixes upon no length of time as necessary to form the intention to kill, but leaves the existence of a fully formed intent as a fact to be determined by the jury from all the facts and circumstances in evidence.

The law regards and the jury must find the actual intent to kill, with so much time for deliberation and premeditation as to convince them that this purpose is not the immediate offspring of rashness and impetuous temper, and that the mind is become fully conscious of its own design. If there be time to frame in the mind fully and consciously the intention to kill, and to select the weapons or means of death, and to think and know beforehand, though the time be short, the use to be made of it, there is time to deliberate and premeditate.

The proof of the intention to kill, and of the disposition of mind, constituting murder of the first degree lies on the commonwealth. But the proof need not be express or positive. It may be inferred from the circumstances. If from all the facts attending the killing the jury can fully and satisfactorily infer the existence of the intention to kill and the malice of heart with which it was done they will be warranted in so doing. He who uses upon the body of another at some vital part with manifest intention to use it upon him, a deadly weapon, must in the absence of qualifying facts be presumed to know that his blow is likely to kill, and knowing this must be presumed to intend the death which is the probable and ordinary consequence of such an act. He who uses a deadly weapon without a sufficient cause of provocation must be presumed to do it wickedly or from a bad heart. Therefore he who takes the life of another with a deadly weapon, with a manifest design thus to use it upon him, with sufficient time to deliberate and fully to form the conscious purpose to kill, and without any sufficient reason or cause of extenuation is guilty of murder in the first degree.

But if from the circumstances and evidence in the case the jury believe the intention with which the act was done, although a deadly weapon was used, was not to take life but to do great bodily harm, the grade of murder would be reduced to murder in the second degree. If there exists a reasonable doubt as to the specific intent to kill such doubt should operate to reduce the offence to the lower degree.

Does the evidence show that the act charged was done by the prisoner with the intent to kill the deceased? If out of feeling of animosity and previous spite and ill will or other motive, he formed the design to kill the deceased, and was conscious of having formed that design, and selected the weapon with which to accomplish his fully formed purpose with the deliberate intention therewith then to kill the deceased, he is guilty of the capital offence.

But if, on the other hand, owing to the sudden appearance of the deceased upon his premises, his action was the immediate offspring of rashness and an impetuous temper, and without premeditation or any deliberation he seized the first weapon at hand, and without any formed design, other than to do bodily harm inflicted a mortal wound the offence under the schedule would be murder in the second degree. Suddenness is opposed to deliberation; it restricts the opportunities and means of its manifestation, and the jury must, before they can convict of the capital offence, be well convinced that there was time to deliberate and premeditate.

We have spoken of reasonable doubt What is a reasonable doubt? It is not sufficient for the prosecution to establish a possibility, the evidence must establish the truth to a reasonable certainty; it must convince and direct the understanding and satisfy the reason and judgment of the jury who are bound conscientiously to act upon it. A doubt such as the law recognizes is not a figment of the imagination, but something which upon a candid and conscientious examination of the evidence, would lead a man of common sense, if he were dealing with the ordinary business of life, and in his own affairs, seriously to pause before coming to a conclusion. If such a doubt exists in this case in regard to any matter in respect to which we have spoken of doubts, the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of it.

We do not dictate, but suggest that an orderly method of considering this case would be to inquire, First, whether the blow inflicted by the prisoner caused the death of the deceased?

Second, whether the killing was under such circumstances as the law requires to exist in order to excuse a homicide in self defence.

Third, if not, was it with malice? Was it wilful, deliberate or premeditated, with the specific intent to take life, and therefore murder in the first degree. If not deliberate and premeditated, was it with malice, with intent only to do bodily harm, and therefore murder in the second degree.

Fourth, Has the prisoner shown by his evidence or does it appear in the circumstances shown by the commonwealth, that the killing was in the heat of blood caused by provocation on the part of the deceased and without malice, reducing the grade of the offence to voluntary manslaughter.

If you find the offence to be murder, the law requires you to say in your verdict whether you find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first or murder in the second degree.

If the grade of offence is reduced below murder the verdict may be guilty of voluntary manslaughter.

It has been said in argument that the jury are judges of the law as well as of the facts. This is correct to the extent that if the jury in any criminal case acquit, there is no power that can correct the verdict although it may be against the law. But under the law of this State, the defendant may except, in a homicide case, to any ruling of the Court and remove the case to the Supreme Court for correction. It is not, therefore, strictly correct to say that the jury are judges of the law. As we said in the outset the law is for the Court, and the facts for the jury.

In this charge we have not aimed at originality but have followed in the beaten track of eminent judges and writers on criminal law.

Thus far in the progress of this trial, all who have witnessed it must be satisfied that it has been conducted in such manner as best to elicit and bring to light the facts attending this sad tragedy. We now leave the issue with you, fully convinced that your verdict will be the result of impartial judgment.

If your verdict shall be the result of conscientious conclusions, based upon the evidence, neither the Commonwealth nor the prisoner will have just cause for complaint. The case is committed into your hands

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate Sale.

One corner lot 50 feet front, 198 feet deep, situate in East Bloomsburg, on which is erected a good

BRICK HOUSE,

frame out kitchen, with good well of water in kitchen, and a good spring-house cellar under it. Also a

FRAME STABLE

50 feet long, and other outbuildings.

There is also a variety of fruit on said lot, such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, &c. If not sold by January 1, 1876, it will be for rent. There are also

THREE ACRES

of good farm land not far from said lot, with a good spring of water on it.

The three acres of land with the house and lot would make a desirable home for a retired farmer. Land is in a good state of cultivation. The house is the one occupied by me for a number of years up to April last, and was in good condition. Any one wishing to purchase can call on me, when terms will be made known.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 17, 1875.-3t WM. KRICKBAUM.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrators of the estate of Peter Bitner, Jr., will expose to Public Sale on the premises on

MONDAY, JANUARY 3d, 1876,

at 10 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate to-wit:

A MESSUAGE AND TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Locust twp., Columbia county, adjoining lands of Edward Strausser, David Stine, A. P. Fisher and Jacob Gable, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT ACRES,

more or less, ten acres of which is good timber land, saving and excepting four acres of the aforesaid tract of land set apart to the widow. There is also on the premises a

GOOD APPLE ORCHARD,

a good spring and spring-house, frame bank barn,

AND FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and the usual out-buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation ni. si.

LEWIS DOTY,
MICAEL STINE,
Administrators.

Dec. 17, 1875.

READ THIS NOTICE!

Having engaged in the Clothing Business the undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he will have in a few days a splendid stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS

OVERCOATS,

CAPES,
SHIRTS,
GLOVES,
HATS,
CAPS,

and all other goods belonging to a first class

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

As he is not obliged to make large profits, to pay a heavy rent, he can afford to sell at the very lowest prices. Don't fail to call and examine his goods. You will save money by it.

Store in the old Post-Office building, Main Street below Market, 1 door south of I. W. Hartman's block.

M. C. BRITTAIN.

Dec. 17, '75-6m BLOOMSBURG, PA.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I have assigned, and transferred to Mrs. Eliza Bredbender, for value received, all my notes and accounts, whether on book or otherwise, and she is hereby duly authorized to collect the same for her own use.

G. W. HAUCK,
Mifflin ✕ Roads,
Col. Co., Pa.

Dec, 17, '75.-3t *

WANTED.—A SITUATION.

In a good custom mill, to run either on shares or for monthly pay. Good Reference can be given.

Address JAMES KNITTLE,
Mill Grove, Col. Co., Pa.

Dec 10, '75-2w.

SAVE MONEY

by sending $4.75 for any $4 Magazine and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular price $6), or $5 75 for the Magazine and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular price $8). Address

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ESTHER BARBER, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Esther Barber late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to D. A. Wilson, of Madison township, Columbia county, Pa., Executor, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executor without delay.

Nov. 5—6t. D. A. WATSON,
Executor.

DEBTORS TO THE COLUMBIAN.

Persons indebted to the undersigned for subscription to the COLUMBIAN are hereby informed that they may at any time settle the accounts due by them to me with E. E. Orvis, Esq., at room No. 1, Columbian building. After February court, the extra fifty cents per year will in all cases be added.

Persons owing accounts for advertising and job work are informed that settlement must be made, by payment or note, within 30 days, or they will be placed in the hands of a justice for immediate collection.

H. L. DIEFFENBACH

E. L. Myers is no longer authorized to collect for the COLUMBIAN or to receive money for me.

Dec 17, '75-tf

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.

Oct. 15, '75-tf C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

1875. CHRISTMAS. 1875.

Our Crowning Effort.

TO OUR MANY FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

For the past four years we have given great attention to

CHRISTMAS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Each year we have striven to excel our former efforts having profited by the experience we have had, we announce this as our

CROWNING EFFORT.

For two weeks we have been working night and day to make it so. How well we have succeeded it is necessary for you to call and examine the largest and most beautiful stock of goods we have ever yet displayed in Catawissa. To begin we call your special attention to our large and beautiful stock of

Alabaster, Lava, Crystal and Bohemian Vases and Toilet Sets.

Over 100 styles purchased for cash at a recent sale in New York, which we offer at one-half their real value. Also, to enable you to select suitable presents, we call your attention to the following:

PRESENTS FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN.

Beautiful neck-ties from 12½ to $2.00
Silk mufflers white or fancy 50 to 2.06
Lace ties 60 to 75 cents each
Roman scarfs 75, 87, 1.00 to 3.50
Lace handkerchiefs 25, 50, 75 to 1.00
Plain linen handkerchiefs 6, 12½, 18, 25 to 75
Initial handkerchiefs 25 and 40 cents
Kid gloves, all colors, sizes and prices
Kid and cloth gauntlets 40 to 1.75
Real lace collars 50 to 2.50
Linen collars and cuffs in sets in handsome boxes 50 to 75
Work boxes and writing desks large variety from 1.00 to 5.00
Ladies' sewing, writing and traveling necessaries, in Russia leather cases
Photograph albums 1.00, 1.50 to 8.00
Musical albums
French ink-stands and paper weights
Music cases, card cases, handkerchief and glove boxes. All prices
Silver thimbles and puff boxes
Card receivers
Colgate's perfumes and soaps in boxes
Stereoscopes and views
Kaleidoscopes chromos
Initial and plain writing papers
Shawls and skirts
Hosiery and Underwear
Nubias, Hoods and Underwear

PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

Bows, ties, latest novelties
Neck muffeers and pulse warmers
Fine white shirts
Paper and linen collars and cuffs
Suspenders 25 to 1.00
Buckskin, sheepskin, cloth and kid gloves
Linen and silk handkerchiefs all prices
Smoking sets from 63 to 2.75
Dressing cases from 1.75 and up
Pocket cigar cases, drinking cups, silver tobacco boxes
Hair, Cloth, Tooth, and hat brushes
Fine match boxes
Fine British hosery
Fine underwear
50 different styles of pocket-books, from 25 to 3.00 each
Pocket handkerchiefs in fancy boxes
Shaving cups and fine soaps
Razors and strops
Leather valizes and cabbas

And many other

USEFUL ARTICLES

too numerous to mention.

In addition to the above we have a beautiful assortment of

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' FURS,

childrens' Fur Turbans and Hoods, which make very desirable and useful presents. Also a fine assortment of

GOLD AND PLATED JEWELRY

Watches,
Chains,
Breast-pins,
Ear-drops,
Rings,
Charms,
Bracelets,
Silver spoons,
Napkin Rings,
Studs,
Gold and plated
Cuff Buttons,
Black Jewelry of every discription at very low prices.

We invite you to call and examine the above fine goods. We will take pleasure in showing them whether you purchase or not, and our prices you will find down to the bottom, throughout our entire store.

REMEMBER

THE POPULAR CASH STORE OF

W. P. JONES & CO.,

Catawissa, Pa.

Dec. 17, 1875.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. H. MAIZE,

has just received a fine assortment of

ALDEN EVAPORATED PEACHES.

The best fruit of the kind in the market.

PINE APPLE CHEESE,
ALMERIA GRAPES,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
CONFECTIONS,
NUTS,
&c. &c.

A splendid new lot of

CHINA-WARE,
TOILET SETS,
CHILDRENS TOY SETS,
NEW STYLE CUSPIDORS,
CENTENNIAL BREAD PLATES,
GLASS-WARE,
QUEENS-WARE,

in great variety. A full stock of fancy lamps and fine chamber sets. Especial attention is called to his case of cutlery and silver ware, which he is selling at panic prices, all his goods are the best that can be bought. A few thousand fine brand cigars will be closed out cheap.

Sleds and velocipedes for boys, and an endless variety of everything in this line.

Dec. 17, 1875.

Bargains in Lumber

at the store of

JOHN J. McHENRY,

BENTON, COL. CO. PA.

100,000 fencing boards, at $8.75

100,000 heart Shingles, shaved extra good, at $7.00

100,000 Sap Shingles shaved, at $4.50

100,000 No. 1 Sawed Shingles at $5.00

Also Plank, Siding, Inch Pine, and all kinds of lumber can be found in my yard.

Call at once for bargains.

Dec. 3,-3m

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1875

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.45 A. M.	7.40 A. M.
Mail Train	7.40 A. M.	5. 2 P. M.
Express Train	1.53 P. M.	11.54 A. M.
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.30 P. M.
Regular Express	5.58 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

FOR RENT.—A large new Store Room, Hall, and Dwelling apartments. New brick building on Main street near Market. Terms cheap. Inquire of GEO. W. STERNER.
Dec. 10, '75-tf.

There are 186 lawyers in Luzerne county.

One bale of Appleton A. Muslin just received at 9 cts. per yard per bolt. Cash at Clark & Wolf's.

We wish our friends in the county would send us any items of news that would be of interest.

The Bloomsburg *Columbian* is much improved and getting to be a decidedly live paper.—*Montour American.*

Rev. John Hewitt will lecture before the Teacher's Institute at Orangeville on Wednesday evening of next week.

The School of the Zion Church in Fishing creek Township, will give an entertainment on Christmas evening. Admittance 25 cents.

The "Thespian" Dramatic Association" tender their thanks to the Stock holders of the Gas company for their liberal donation.

A. C. Philips has removed his book store to the room formerly occupied by C. S. Furman as a harness shop.

P. L. Hackenberg has retired from the editorial chair of the *Miltonian* and is succeeded by its old editor, L. M. Morton. We wish both success.

Mr. C. A. Kleim has moved into his new drug store, where he hopes to meet all his old customers, and many new ones. He is one of the enterprising young men of the town.

40 or 50 pieces of those cheap prints, and canton flannels at 10 cents and up, with felt skirts at 75 cents and up, to be in this week at Clark & Wolf's.

A large assortment of letter heads, bill heads, note heads of all kinds and prices, statements, paper bags for wheat and buckwheat flour, 25 and 50 lbs., just received at the COLUMBIAN office.

In answer to the *Columbian*, in regard to the communication on the "rooster" fight, we would just refer it to the "retiring councilman," or our correspondent "Quad." (?) For further particulars see the "rooster."—*Echo.*

APPOINTMENTS.—The commissioners have made the following appointments for 1876:

Attorney.—John G. Freeze, Esq.
Clerk.—Wm. Krickbaum.
Mercantile Appraiser.—S. H. Jacoby.

Mr. James Reilly has leased the barber shop under the Exchange Hotel, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, in the neatest manner. He is an experienced workman, and deserves liberal patronage.

The large Thorndale tannery, four miles from Laporte, Sullivan county, contains 200 vats, and the Laporte tannery 183 vats. They are both running on full time on Spanish sole leather, and employ 100 hands. This company owns 35,000 acres of bark lands.

C. Wilson, of Towanda, has shown us his patent reversible griddle. We have not had sufficient time to test it fully, but it seems to work and others who have it say it bakes a superior cake. The agent will visit any house at any hour, and parties can have a chance to test it.

We are selling off our Dress Goods at greatly reduced prices and Remnants very cheap at Clark & Wolf's

The Williamsport *Sun* calls the Bloomsburg *Columbian* a Judas Iscariot.—*Montour American.*

A gross misrepresentation, Mr. *American*, as we never said any such thing, and scarcely know whether to attribute such a blunder on your part to proverbial ignorance or deliberate falsehood.—*Sun.*

In the year 1784 the Pennsylvania legislature "resolved, that hereafter no member shall come into the chamber barefooted, nor eat his bread and cheese on the steps of the capitol." The legislature will soon meet now, and there is no record of that resolution having been repealed.

The Jury in the case of Dr. S. W. Trimmer, Prothonotary of Luzerne county, have disagreed. We are told that they stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal. He was charged, in connection with his clerk, with having altered the returns of the late election sufficiently to change the result.

PURCHASE OF LAND.—Mr. M. W. Jackson, of this place, purchased last week the Jesse Hoffman farm in Centre township, this county, adjoining the Andrew Freas farm which he purchased a few years since, making in all about three hundred acres of the best land in this section of country. Consideration, $12,500.—*Independent.*

Christmas is now close at hand and Clark & Wolf have a store full of goods of all kinds suitable for presents.

We notice that the other papers of this town, and several of our exchanges speak of the recent concert as having been given by the "Bloomsburg Quartette Club." The Quartette had a prominent part in the entertainment, but it is unfair to ignore some ten ladies and gentlemen who assisted in making the entertainment a success. This mistake occurred through the blunder of editors, and not from any desire on the part of the Quartette Club thus to assume all credit.

Monday night some tramps effected an entrance into the depot at Hunlock's Creek. After ransacking the drawers and breaking open the ticket cases they only succeeded in getting off with fifty cents and an old razor. The same night the depot at this place was also entered, evidently by the same party, as a broken razor was found, used probably in endeavoring to open the ticket case. They made their entrance through the large bay window, by breaking the glass. They left without anything for their trouble.—*Echo.*

Catawissa Lodge A. Y. M. No. 349 at their annual election for officers Dec. 7th selected the following named gentlemen;

H. B. Aldrich, W. M.
J. H. Geary, S. W.
G. W. Reifsnyder, J. W.
A. H. Sharpless, Treasurer.
J. B. Knittle, Secretary.

The Chapter, No. 178, Dec. 8th, held their election, as follows:

H. B. Aldrich, H. P.
N. P. Moore, K.
H. J. Reeder, S.
S. D. Rinard, Treasurer.
J. B. Knittle, Secretary.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. J. B. that extra wide Black Cashmere we just received we will sell for $1.25 per yard. Clark & Wolf.

The Musical Association of Central Pennsylvania, comprising thirteen counties will hold its Third Annual Convention, in the Musical College, Freeburg, Pa., commencing on Monday, January 10, and continuing until Friday, 14 Grand concerts will be given each evening. Prof. I. W. Niles, formerly of this place is among the instructors.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
BLOOMSBURG, Dec. 9, 1875.

We hereby give notice that the collectors have all been notified to make prompt collection and pay over at once, as the money is needed to meet the proper ordinary demands on the treasury of the county.

WILLIAM LAWTON,
JOHN HERNER, } Commissioners.
JOHN ENT.
2t*

Ladies' & Gents', if you are going to buy a present for a friend do not fail to look at Clark & Wolf's before buying.

On Friday and Saturday evenings of last week we had the pleasure of being one in a large and appreciative audience, assembled in the Opera House, at Bloomsburg, to witness an entertainment given by the "Thespians," a dramatic troupe, lately organized in that place for the benefit of the Normal School. William Tell, a play in three acts, was rendered, which, we think, could not have been acted much better by first-class traveling troupes. A farce, dancing, &c., were also introduced. We can truly say it was one of the best entertainments we ever witnessed in that place.—*Echo.*

The trial of Harman G. Creveling for forgery, last week, resulted in a verdict of not guilty, the prosecutor, James Carr to pay the costs. It appeared from the evidence that Carr had frequently endorsed notes for Creveling, and it was on a note where his name appeared as endorser that he denied the signature. Several witnesses testified that they did not believe it to be genuine, and as many more thought it was. The evidence for the defense was of the most convincing character, and left no doubt as to the innocence of the defendant. He was very properly acquitted.

HEALTHY PLACE.—The Philadelphia *Press* says: "Pequea township, Lancaster county, polled 139 votes for Hartranft and only 8 for Pershing. Nice township to live in that."

No nicer place to live than Eldred township, Monroe county, which cast 191 votes for Pershing and 1 for Hartranft!—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

And no nicer place than Colorus township, in York county, which cast 342 votes for Pershing and 14 for Hartranft!—*York Press.*

Nor Conyngham township in this county, which gave 251 votes for Pershing and 10 for Hartranft.

IMPORTANT TO BASE BALL PLAYERS.—Among the new rules to be proposed at the next convention of the National Association is one providing that foul flies caught shall be considered in play as are fair flies; that is, when a foul fly is caught a man on the base should be allowed to start for his next base directly after the ball has been caught, instead of his being obliged to wait until it has reached the pitcher's hands. It is also proposed to change the rule so that a runner who attempts to run on a foul hit shall be allowed to return to his base instead of being "caught off," as is now the case.

OBITUARY.—Died at Hillsboro, Carolina county, Maryland, on December 2d, 1875, Lavina, wife of H. L. Gearhart and sister of Thomas Creveling, Jr., of Espy, and G. W. Creveling of Afton, aged 49 years 11 months and 2 days. Her death was very sudden as she had been employed in preparing the breakfast in the morning and died between 8 and 9 o'clock from apoplexy. Mrs. Gearhart resided in this county nearly her whole life. About seven years ago she removed with her family from Greenwood to their present home. The deceased was a very consistent member of the M. E. Church for nearly thirty years. A large circle of acquaintances will mourn her loss.

Silk Handkerchiefs and fancy Ties very cheap at Clark & Wolf's.

THESPIANS.

The following is the treasurer's statement of receipts and expense's of the "Thespian" Dramatic Association, for the entertainments given on the 3d and 4th of Dec. for the benefit of the Bloomsburg State Normal School.

Total Receipts.	$218.34
Total Expenses.	135.67
	$82.67

A Resolution was passed by the Association that the proceeds of these entertainments go towards furnishing the principal's office of the Normal School, and that it be placed in the hands of Hon. William Elwell until such time as we wish to lift the same for the above purpose.

D. W. CONNER, Sec.

Fancy boxes of all kinds at Clark & Wolf's for the Holidays. Call and examine before buying.

Messrs. Rawlings & Vannatta have engaged J. Holmes Grover and Company for a Theatrical preformance at the Opera House on the evenings of December 24th and 25th. On Friday the 24th Grove's original Comedy, drama entitled "I. O. U." or, The way of the wicked, will be performed. This is a great play and has been favorably commented upon by the press of America and Europe, having been presented in the principal cities. It abounds in startling incidents and striking stage effects. The *New York Herald* says, J. Holmes Grover has performed his Sensational Drama during the entire engagement, to very large audiences. His Yankee, Negro, Irish, German and French characters are very interesting, and the great "Saw Mill" scene of "I. O. U." is received with shouts of applause. On Saturday the 25th the "Track of Guilt" will be played. This too is an excellent drama. These bills ought to fill the house, as like opportunies are seldom offered here. Turn out, and enjoy your Chistmas!

Practical jokes are sometimes funny and sometimes not. A certain gentleman of our acquaintance had the good luck to be made the recipient of a patent reversible combination back-action pancake baker. The machine did not work effectually, and the illustrious disciple of Grant, the gift taker, so informed the agent who had presented it. The agent at once offered to go to the house of the above mentioned on the following morning and bake them some buckwheat cakes for breakfast. In order that he might be in time, the careful vender of gridirons inquired what time he should come. "Oh, about five o'clock," replied our friend, who soon after went home and retired to his couch, forgetting all about the matter, or rather, batter. Before daylight next morning our friend was awakened by a noise in his room, and upon opening his orbs, he was startled at seeing the hired girl at his bedside, with hair on end, wringing her hands and trembling with fear. When she saw that he was aroused, she exclaimed in a stage whisper, "There's a man down stairs." "What! at this time of night! It must be a tramp." Fully awake by this time, he got up, dressed himself, put a revolver in his pocket and a shot gun over his shoulder, and started down stairs ready for a deadly encounter. Cautiously he wended his way into the kitchen with his unloaded musket and was about to make a rush at the form of the man, who stood near the stove, when the supposed *tramp* turned about and, seeing our friend, exclaimed, "Good morning, Captain, I've come to bake them cakes."

Both old, young, and gay will find at Clark & Wolf's store goods in great variety suitable for Christmas presents, at prices to compare with the times.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

December 8, 1875.—Sarah Kline vs. William Kline. Petition in divorce. Divorce decreed from the bonds of matrimony.

Commonwealth vs. James Carr, charged with perjury. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Eveland, charged with assault and battery. A true bill.

Theodore Farver assigned to George Cadwallader vs. Jacob Farver, Sr. Rule to show cause why the levy, the inquisition and condemnation shall not be set aside. Rule discharged by the Court.

Petition for a county bridge across Roaring creek on the road to Elysburg and Paxinos, between Northumberland and Columbia counties. William Stoker, William Fisher and Jackson Cleaver appointed viewers.

Report of viewers, vacating a road in Greenwood township, near William Staley's barn, confirmed nisi.

Commonwealth vs. H. G. Creveling, charged with forgery. Three true bills returned.

Sheriff acknowledged the following deeds: to I. S. Kuhn for 86 acres in Scott township, sold as the property of Thomas Creveling, consideration $7,000; to A. B. White for a lot in Light Street, sold as the property of F. P. Kelly, for $1,200; to Columbia Co. S. F. & L. Association for 125 acres in Scott township, sold as the property of Charles Lee, consideration $11,000; To H. S. Reay for a lot in Espy, sold as the property of Eli Hartman, consideration $265.

Road in Jackson township, near D. Young's, confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers to vacate a public road in Locust township, near Nathan Kostenbauder's, confirmed.

Report of viewers of a road in Jackson township, near the Pine Grove school house, confirmed.

Report of viewers of a public road in Centre township, near George H. Kelchner's, dec'd, confirmed.

Report of viewers of a road in Scott township and Bloomsburg, near M. P. Creveling's, confirmed.

Report of viewers of a road near ——— in Greenwood township confirmed.

Grand Jury made their final report December 9th, and were discharged with the thanks of the Court.

Commonwealth vs. George Fetterman. Defendant discharged.

Petition of Clark D. and Maggie E. Kline for guardian. A. B. Herring appointed, and Miles A. Williams approved as surety.

On motion of John G. Freeze, Esq., Henry M. Hinckley admitted to practice in the several courts of Columbia county.

In the estate of George Mans, dec'd. Auditor's report making distribution confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers of a road in Mifflin, near John Hoofnagle's, against the road confirmed nisi.

In the estate of Philip Miller, dec'd, report of sale confirmed nisi as to part sold, and order of sale continued as to balance.

Petition of Araminta J. Kline for guardian. A. B. Herring appointed, and Miles A. Williams approved as surety.

Petition of Jacob Lunger and Adella Lunger for guardian. A. B. Herring appointed, and M. A. Williams approved as surety.

Report of viewers of road in Sugarloaf township confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers of a bridge near Samuel Eckman's confirmed nisi.

Petition to lay out and vacate a road in Locust township near lands of Moses Hower. James McNinch, David Longenberger and Charles McKelvy appointed viewers.

Petition to lay out a road in Beaver township near Jonas Bredbender's. William Shuman, Isaac Yetter and Rudolph Shuman appointed viewers.

COLUMBIA COUNTY POMONIA'S GRANGE P. of H.—A regular meeting of the District grange of the County of Columbia and a portion of Luzerne will be held in Opera House, Bloomsburg Pa. on the first Friday of Jan. 1876 (it being the 7th) at 10 o'clock A. M. Officers to be installed for the year and full 5th degree rites administered each subordinate grange will send three delegates. All 5th degree members will participate in the meeting and all 4th degree members will be admitted as visitors when doing business in that degree. All patrons invited. E. M. Tewksbury Sec. Penn G. No. 5,

RETIREMENT OF JUDGE MONROE.

At a meeting of the members of the Columbia county Bar held in the Law Library on the evening of Dec. 15th 1875, on the motion of W. H. Abbott Esq., the meeting was called to order by the election of the Hon. C. R. Buckalew as chairman. Mr. Buckalew stated the object of the meeting to be the recognition of Judge Monroe in his retirement from the bench. On motion of E. R. Ikeler, Geo. E. Elwell was elected secretary. A motion of C. B. Brockway for a committee on resolutions consisting of three to be appointed by the chair was carried. Amended by Col. Freeze by making same committee, a committee of arrangements, amended by W. J. Buckalew, by making the number five instead of three. Chair appointed Capt. Brockway, Col. Knorr, W. H. Abbott, Col. Freeze, A. C. Smith. The evening of Monday the 27th was decided upon as the time for giving a complimentary banquet, to Judge Monroe. The meeting then adjourned.

Three new pieces of Lupin's Seal Brown Cashmere just received at Clark & Wolf's, very cheap.

In another column will be found the charge of His Honor, Judge Elwell, to the Jury in the Bogart—Kline homicide. As it contains a history of the case, we make no comments upon the trial. The Jury consisted of W. L. Freas, G. W. Correll, J. F. Wideman, Jonas Townsend, Augustus Everhart, Mathias Whitenight, H. C. Kelchner, Benjamin Golder, J. O. Wilson, Benj. Savage, John O. Dildine and James Dyke. The trial began on Friday of last week and continued until Tuesday night, when the Jury was sent out at nine o'clock. A few moments before twelve the Court House bell rang, announcing that the Jury had agreed. The room was soon filled with an anxious audience, and the Jury filed into the box. They found the prisoner, Samuel Bogart, guilty of manslaughter. The sentence has not yet been pronounced.

A PREACHER IN JAIL.

On Saturday last, Rev. J. W. Conery, a United Brethren Preacher, of Shamokin township, Northumberland county, was arrested by Constable Hull, of Snydertown, on a warrant issued by Justice Wolverton, of the same place. The charge against the reverend gentleman was the very serious one of forgery. It is alleged in the warrant that he signed the name of Jeremiah Lewis to a certain promissory note drawn by him in favor of George Gousar for the sum $100. The prisoner requested to be brought before a justice in Sunbury for a hearing, and not to be taken to Snydertown, for some reason best known to himself. His request was complied with, and the constable brought him before Justice Pursel, who committed him to jail in default of $300 bail. The prisoner says he was only paid $40 for the past year's services and is a poor man. Having to keep a large family, he perhaps is to be as much commiserated as blamed for his offence.

– Stokes, who killed Fisk, is said to be confined to his bed in prison with asthma and chills and fever, and that his hair is white and his constitution ruined. His term will expire next September, but an effort is being made to have him pardoned.

Business Notices.

French dressing at Knorr's.

Gold spectacles, just the thing for a Christmas present, at George A. Clark's book store.

Go to C. C. Marr for Germantown wool.

Grand opening of toys and holiday presents in unsurpassed variety and at extremely low prices at A. C. Phillips' new book store.

Fine Holiday Goods for Gent's wear, consisting of

Hats, Caps, &c.,
Ties, Bows and Scarfs,
Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,
Silk Mufflers,
Cashmere Mufflers,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Fine Driving Gloves,
Dress Gloves,

all of the latest style, at D. Lowenberg's.

Holiday Goods in great variety, also a fresh supply of French Confectionery unsurpassed in quality and flavor, only forty cents per pound, at Hendershott's.

Port folios, Dreka's dictionary blotters, rosewood and walnut writing desks at G. A. Clark's.

TOWANDA BOOTS! TOWANDA BOOTS The best and most reliable for every one to buy. Try them For sale at McKinney's.

When found make a note of it,
And go to D. Lowenberg's
For a fine Diagonal Over Coat,
Fine Fur Beaver.
The Ulster Over Coat just received.

C. A. Kleim has just received his Christmas goods, consisting of fancy lamps, vases, cups and saucers, cigar sets, toilet sets, &c., &c.

Christmas Dishes at I. W. Hartmans.

Go to C. C. Marr for E Butterick & Co's. Patterns.

Lutz & Sloan have received and have now on exhibition a large line of goods suitable for Christmas gifts, consisting of ladies' linen and silk handkerchiefs, neck ties, silk sashes, collars and cuffs, jewelry, gloves, shawls, dress goods, ladies', children's and gents' furs, with a full line of other goods, and will strive to please and assist in your selections for your friends.

New attractions at Russel's. A large assortment of Holiday Goods, consisting of china mustache cups, china cups and saucers, children's toy sets, cologne sets, mugs, vases, mirror boxes, assorted toys, toy ewers and basins, pitchers, patent flasks, china candlesticks, holy water founts, toy castors, tea sets, and a variety of goods for every body.

WATER PROOF WATER PROOF Boots at McKinney's

A beautiful lot of chromos for Christmas at G. A. Clark's book store.

Men's, women's, boys' and misses' fancy slippers for Christmas gifts, at E. M. Knorr's.

All caved in on Appleton A. Muslin except I. W. Hartman. 9 cents will buy it this week.

Mabie Todd & Co's. gold pens and pencils, the best in the world, to be had only at G. A. Clark's book store.

New Goods at C. C. Marr's this week.

Snow Excluders for sale at McKinney's.

A B C and building blocks at G. A. Clark's book store.

Mens Gum Boots, Boys Gum Boots, Ladies, Misses and Children Rubbers at E. M. Knorr's.

Christmas Furs at I. W. Hartmans.

RHEUMATISM, *Neuralgia*, Lumbago, Sciatica Rheumatic Gout and Nervous Diseases positively cured by *Dr. Fitlers Rheumatic Remedy* and Pills—*Dr. Fitlers Kidney Cordial* removes deposits of *Gravel, Calculi, Acids, retention*, of *Urine, Great Purifier* of the *Bladder* and *Kidneys*. C. A. KLEIM Sole Agent for Bloomsburg, Pa.,
Dec 17,'75-1y.

Fancy inkstands and beautiful paper weights at G. A. Clark's book store.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—Russel takes Butter Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods

Pocket books, cigar cases, and Russia goods of all kinds at G. A. Clark's.

Call at Russell's and see his stock of Queensware.

New Caps for boys and men, at C. C. Marr's.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 54 acres, in Scott township, one-half mile from Bloomsburg. Good buildings, splendid water, and a first class stone quarry on the premises. Price $5,000

W. J. BUCKALEW,
Real Estate Agent.

Chess, checkers, backgammon, jackstraws, dominoes, and a great variety of games at G. A. Clark's.

Oysters of fine selection, at M. M. Russell's.

Rubber Boots at McKinney's.

Diaries for 1876, from fifteen cents up, at G. A. Clark's book store.

Choice variety of Cranberries and Mince Meat at M. M. Russell's

Men's cloth boots at E. M. Knorr's.

Toy books in endless variety at the book store of G. A. Clark.

Tobacco, Cigars and Confectionery at wholesale, very low, by M. M. Russell.

Pictures and picture frames at the book store of George A. Clark.

OVER-COATS! OVER-COATS!
For Men, Youths and Boys,
Great Bargains at
D Lowenberg's.

All Coal slated and screened before leaving the old established coal yard of C. W. NEAL & BRO. 32tf

A choice selection of the best authors received for the Holidays at George A. Clark's

Centennial Seamless Bags 30 cents a piece at M. M. Russel's.

Card cases, pearl and Russia, at Geo. A. Clark's.

Good clean Coal to be had only of C. W. Neal & Bro. 32tf

Don't be worried and annoyed with not only a poor quality of Coal but dirty and slaty besides, but buy of C. W. NEAL & BRO. who deal only in the best qualities. 32tf

C. W. NEAL & BRO., spare no expense to send out nice Coal. 32tf

HELP TO MOTHERS NURSING INFANTS.—It is a conceded fact that mothers who have the care, anxiety and draught of nursing infants are weak and need the aid of some strengthening tonic to make up the nourishment required for the growth of the child. Ale, porter, and lager beer have often been recommended. Of late, since physicians have become aware that Port Grape Wine produced by Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., is strictly pure they have prescribed it instead of ale and porter. This wine is principally sought for by mothers who have nursing infants as the best supply medium to be found. The wine is rich in body and not intoxicating but gently stimulating. Druggists generally keep it, and sell it for a dollar a bottle.—*Inquirer.*

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated Price only $2 per day. A. BECK,
March 19,'75-1y Proprietor.

COAL. COAL.

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of

Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.25
"	.9[illegible]
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats, " "	.40
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.30
Eggs	.25
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	.40
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.16
Hay per ton	20.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.66	per Ton
No. 5 "	$ 3.75	"
No. 6 "	$ 2.50	"
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 4.00	"
" Bituminous "	$ 6.00	"

Marriages.

WOLF—MOSTELLER.—December 9, at the Lutheran parsonage in this place, by the Rev. Thomas Stack, Mr. Charles H. Wolf to Miss Sarah A. Mosteller, both of Mifflin, Columbia county.

DREISBACH—PENNINGTON.—At the brides residence, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. Nathan Dreisbach to Mrs. Mary Pennington, both of Fishingcreek township.

Deaths.

EVANS.—In Nescopeck, December 5, Mr. Daniel Evans, in his [illegible] year.

MILLER.—In Briarcreek, December 4, Mary Ellen, daughter of George and Mary Ann Miller, in her 2d year.

HARTER.—In Hollenback, December 4, Mary, wife of Jacob Harter, in her 45th year.

GROVER.—In Hollenback, December 3, Samuel Jacob, son of Paul and Eliza Grover, in his 11 year.

IVY.—In Hemlock, on the 9th inst., William F., son of Edward and Elmira Ivy, aged 5 years, 4 months and 22 days.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for 1876.

The publishers invite attention to the following list of some of the attractive articles secured for Scribner's Monthly, for the coming year. In the field of fiction, besides numerous novelettes and shorter stories, there will be

Two Remarkable Serial Stories

BY AMERICAN AUTHORS.

The first of these, now complete in our hands,

"GABRIEL CONROY,"
by BRET. HARTE,

begins in the November number, and will run for twelve months.

We shall also begin in the January number,

"PHILIP NOLAN'S FRIENDS,
or, Show Your Passports,"
by EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

The scene of this story is laid in the southwestern territory, now forming the States of Louisiana and Texas, at the time of Aaron Burr's treason. The characters lived in a section which was now American, now French, now Spanish, and this record of their adventurous lives makes a story of intense and unflagging interest throughout.

A SECOND "FARMER'S VACATION,"

by COL. GEO. E. WARING, Jr.

Col. Waring is now in Europe, visiting, in a rowboat ride of two hundred and fifty miles, one of the most fertile and interesting of the vine-growing valleys of Europe. This second series of papers promises to be even more interesting than that with which our readers are already familiar.

CENTENNIAL LETTERS,

edited by JOHN V. CHENY.

A rare collection of Revolutionary Letters, mainly from stores in the hands of the descendants of Col. Joseph Ward. They are full of interest, and will be read with a rare relish in connection with the Centennial celebration of the year.

Brilliantly Illustrated Articles on

AMERICAN COLLEGES.

Written respectively by their friends, will appear during the year.

OLD NEW YORK.

Elegantly illustrated articles on Old New York, by John F. Mines, will appear at once, and will attract the attention of all, in city or country, who mark with interest the development of the great metropolis, and affectionately remember the quaint peculiarities of its olden time.

Every number is profusely illustrated, thus enabling us to give to our descriptive and narrative articles an interest and permanent value never attained in a non-illustrated periodical.

The Editorial Departments

occupy over twenty pages of each number, and contain Dr. Holland's vigorous and timely editorials, as well as reviews of the latest works in Art, Literature, and Science.

TERMS.

$4 a Year, in advance; 35 cents a number.

The 10 vols. complete, Nov. 1870, to Oct. 1875, bound in maroon cloth $20.00
do. do. bound in half morocco, 30.00

Vols. begin in November and May. Any of the earlier volumes (I to VIII) will be supplied separately to parties who wish them to complete sets, at this rate, i. e., cloth, $2; half morocco, $3.

Booksellers and postmasters will be supplied at rates that will enable them to fill any of the above orders.

Subscribers will please remit in P. O. money orders, or in bank checks, or by registered letters. Money in letters not registered, at sender's risk.

SCRIBNER & CO. 743 Broadway, New York.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times." —"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly.
ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

Harper's Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the Weekly is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The Weekly maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Its articles are models of high-toned discussion and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—New York Examiner and Chronicle.

Its papers upon existent questions and its inimitable cartoons help to mould the sentiments of the country.—Pittsburg Commercial.

Harper's Weekly stands at the head of illustrated journals in the United States, in circulation, editorial ability, and pictorial illustration.—Ladies' Repository, Cincinnati.

TERMS:
Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

Harper's Weekly, one year....$4.00

$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10.00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year $7.00: postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or, six Copies for $20.00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7.00 each. A complete Set, comprising Nineteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5.25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Prominent attention will be given in Harper's Weekly to the illustration of the Centennial International Exposition.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.
Dec 3

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned on Book Account prior to June 1st 1875, are requested to call and settle by note or otherwise before January 1st. 1876, as after that all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

T. J. SWISHER, M. D.

Having associated with me Dr. Wm. McKelvy, we are prepared to attend promptly to all professional calls in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

SWISHER & McKELVY.
Jerseytown, Nov. 19—6w.

HENDERSHOTT'S

DRUG STORE

Is receiving a choice selection of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

consisting of

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY,
ENGLISH SOAPS,
FRENCH EXTRACTS,
PORT MONNIES,
CIGAR CASES,
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
CHINESE AND JAPANESE HANDKERCHIEFS,

Key West and Havana Cigars,

and lots of Fine Goods.

TEA STORE

Is now opening the very choicest

Imported and Domestic Groceries

for the Holiday trade.

ITALIAN PEACHES,
FRENCH and SPANISH OLIVES,
SARDINES,
SAP SAGO CHEESE,
FRENCH AND TURKEY PRUNES.

All kinds of Raisins, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts and Confectionery, and another lot of fine

New Crop Japan Teas.

IS IT YOU

Who said that you would like to get such Clothing as City People wear, rather than the *wholesale goods* commonly sold? This will tell you how to do it.

The very large increase of our business allows us to make A STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, AND

You Can Save Enough

in buying a Suit at Oak Hall

TO PAY FOR THE TRIP

from anywhere in this County to the City of Philadelphia, and have a day of sight-seeing besides. Wanamaker & Brown stand by this Statement, and so will you after one trial.

Character of the Goods we sell! For Men & Boys.

To be *sure* of what we sell we manufacture our goods, some of them in our own building. They are well cut, sewed and finished. They can be relied upon. Storekeepers out of the city misrepresent us when they say they sell our goods, as *we do not wholesale*, but confine ourselves to retail. We bear no ill-will to any one, and state this only because some dealers sell poor goods as coming from our house. To each of our customers we are responsible for articles bought of us. By our plan of Ticketing the *right names* of the materials on our goods, no one can be misled as to qualities.

How Wanamaker & Brown treat their CUSTOMERS.

THE price in plain figures and *nothing off*. The same price to acquaintances and strangers. To city people and country people equal advantages. With each article sold, a *Guarantee* is given, that the Price is as low as it can be bought anywhere, and that the quality is as represented; also, that the money will be paid back in full, if purchaser within 10 days wishes, for any reason, to return the goods, unworn.

Exactly where the Store is.

THIS is important indeed, because, unprincipled people having stores in Philadelphia, *counterfeit* our signs, cards, advertisements, and stop strangers on the street, *with false directions* about where the store is, so that they may sell their counterfeit goods. There is but one Oak Hall in Philadelphia, it is a large building the size of four ordinary stores, and is on the South-east corner of SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH and Market Streets.

Those who cannot come to the City.

WE send patterns of material and prices by mail when requested. Persons can have made-up goods sent by Express, by sending their measure (we furnish easy directions that any one can measure by,) and describing color wanted, and price desired. Payment can be made to the Express Co. on receipt of goods, and the privilege of examining them is allowed before paying. Where goods do not please, we will return the money and pay the expressage back to Philadelphia.

You should be sure to see our name on the Building and over the door as you enter.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

GEORGE A. CLARK,
BOOK SELLER AND STATIONER,

Dealer in Law Blanks Sunday School Libraries, Depository of the Pennsylvania Bible Society,

WINDOW CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, REWARD CARDS.

Books and supplies not on hand can be furnished

On Short Notice at the Most Reasonable Rates.

Store in Exchange Hotel Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 8, 1875—

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, night sweats, cold feet, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the face, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

NERVOUS DEBILITY! NERVOUS DEBILITY!

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Office, North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

TAPE WORM.

Removed alive, with head complete, in from two to three hours. No fee till removed, by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Seat, pin and stomach worms also removed. Call and see. Advice free. Send for circular, or ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1. It never fails.

—o—

Schenck's Pulmonic syrup, for the cure of consumption, coughs and colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, for the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the cure of liver complaint, &c.

These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for consumption as the pulmonic syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The mandrake pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of consumption. The sea weed tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood, and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of consumption, if taken in time and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

—o—

Take Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a purgative, for constipation, indigestion, headache, and liver complaint. By universal accord they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

—o—

It is no wonder that invalids lose faith in specifics when so many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases, but which, when tried are "found wanting." We have to learn, however, of the first failure of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease. 50 cents and $1 a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.

—o—

THE BEST PRINTING OFFICE.

The present is a good opportunity to remind the friends of the paper, and the public generally, that the COLUMBIAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE has no superior in this section, and, in some respects, is without an equal. During the last year we have completely renewed our types and made large additions, and it is no idle boast to say that we have now the Best Presses, the best Assortment of Type, the Best Stock of Paper, Cards, &c., and the Best Workmen in the country. Our workmen are specially adapted for their places, and we make it a point to always give our customers a neat, correct and satisfactory job.—We do not claim to do work for less than others, but will warrant it to be as cheap as can be done anywhere and yield a decent profit. All who are in need of Job Printing of any kind—Plain or in Colors—will find it to their interest to give the COLUMBIAN Office a trial. We have on hand every variety of Cards, Paper, Ink, Envelopes, Tags, &c., that is liable to be called for, and can furnish any quantity or style of work on short notice. Binding to order. tf.

THE BEST PROTECTION.

The best safeguards against epidemic disease are thorough digestion and firm nerves. It is because they assure the regular performance of the digestive process, and invigorate the nervous system that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are such a sovereign protective against the influences which beget intermittent maladies and those which directly affect the stomach and bowels. If the nerves are healthfully tranquil, the assimilation of food perfect, as they are sure to be under the influence of this standard tonic and nervine, malaria may be defied; and if, in the absence of the most reliable of medical safeguards, the system has fallen a prey to disease of an intermittent or remittent type, the Bitters will, if persisted in, eradicate every vestige of the malady. Biliousness, constipation, and dyspepsia yield with equal certainty to the operation of this potent vegetable alterative.

—o—

A TRAIN OF EVILS.

If weakness of the stomach is allowed to become chronic, the following evils supervene—digestion is permanently impaired, the system is very imperfectly nourished, the blood becomes thin and watery, and the bile, being unemployed for digestive and evacuative purposes, enters the circulation through the hepatic duct and injects itself into the superficial veins, giving to the skin and the whites of the eyes the saffron tinge indicative of biliousness. Headache, nausea, constipation, pains in the side, heartburn, and many other distressing symptoms which accompany the internal derangement above described, which, if unchecked, is sure to be followed by serious disease, as the rising of the sun by its setting. It is manifest, therefore, that an inability of the stomach to act upon the food should be overcome without delay. The invigorating influence on the stomach of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is speedily felt in the disappearance of all the disagreeable symptoms alluded to. The prescribed mineral remedies for general debility usually fail to achieve any lasting result because they do not invigorate the stomach; Hostetter's Bitters always succeed for that is their primal effect. The very fact that they are such an excellent stomachic constitutes them one of the best general tonics in existence. To restore digestion is the final step towards the recovery of health, when impaired by any of the multifarious complaints which spring from dyspepsia, and that will be found to have been taken by the invalid who has availed himself of this famous anti-dyspeptic remedy.

—o—

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes regularly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH ROBERTS, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Elizabeth Roberts of Sugarloaf twp., Columbia County deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to Geo. Moore, Sugarloaf twp., Columbia county, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.

GEORGE MOORE,
Nov. 19,'75. Administrator.

LOUIS BERNHARD,

Dealer in

ELGIN WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Silverware, Watches and Jewelry,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, of American and Foreign manufacture.

Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks.

FINE JEWELRY, &C., &C.

REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING

Promptly Executed.

Oct. 8,'75-1y

NOTICE is hereby given that I hav[illegible] day purchased from Mathias Eyer one mare, two setts double harness, one spring w[illegible] also one black horse from James Eyer, and loaned the same to them during my pleasure.
Dec. 1,'75-3w PHILIP APPLEM

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ROB'T JOHNSTON, LATE OF MA[illegible] TOWNSHIP,

Letters of Administration on the estate of R[illegible] Johnston, late of Madison township, Colu[illegible] county, deceased, have been granted by the R[illegible] of said county to Isaac F. Saul, of Was[illegible]tonville. All persons having claims again[illegible] estate of the decedent are requested to present for settlement, and those indebted to the est[illegible] make payment to the undersigned administ[illegible] without delay. ISAAC F. SAU
Nov. 19,'75-6t. Administra

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GIDEON HUNSINGER, DECEASE

Letters of Administration on the estate of G[illegible] Hunsinger, late of Beaver township, Columbia deceased, have been granted by the Register of county to John Hunsinger, of Beaver township persons having claims against the estate of the dent are requested to present them for settlem[illegible] and those indebted to the estate to make pay[illegible] to the undersigned administrator without dela
JOHN HUNSINGE
Nov. 26,'75-6t Administra

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY A. F. BRUGLIE, DECEASE

Letters of Administration on the estate of Ma[illegible] F. Bruglie, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Co[illegible]bia county, deceased, have been granted by the [illegible]ister of said county to William H. Gilmor[illegible] Bloomsburg. All persons having claims agains[illegible] estate of the decedent are requested to present for settlement, and those indebted to the esta[illegible] make payment to the undersigned administ[illegible] without delay. WILLIAM H. GILMOR
Administrat
Nov. 26,'75-6t.

Send for Free A Catalogue and Maps of R Maryland and Delaware M J. F. Manch Smyrna, Delaware

HENRY WILSON. His Life and P[illegible] Services. The nation mourns his AGENTS WANTED. Apply for choice of terri[illegible] to Quaker City Pub. Co., Phila., Pa.

Mind Reading, Psychomancy, Fascin[illegible] Soul Charming, Mesmerism, and Mar[illegible] Guide, showing how either sex may fascinate gain the love and affection of any person they ch[illegible] instantly. 4 pages. By mail 50 cts. Hunt & 139, S. 7th St., Phila.

CATalogue of New [illegible] [illegible] & Co., 27 Warren st.,

AGENTS [illegible] present[illegible] National Chromo Co., Philadelphia,

AGENTS WANTED for the best and f[illegible] selling book ever published. Send for c[illegible] and our extra terms to agents. National [illegible]lishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHORT CUT TO WEALTH

Chances for all! Male and female agents and c[illegible]vassers. Free information, and free samples every order. P. O. box
HILTON & CO., 152, Worth St., N.
Nov. 5—4w.

FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES
USE
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS
Put up only in BLUE BOXES.
A Tried and Sure Remedy.

For sale by druggists generally and [illegible] HOLLOWAY & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

New Book for the Million.

Our Western Border One Hundred Years Ago.

A graphic history of the heroic epoch of Ameri[illegible] border life. Its thrilling conflicts of red and wh[illegible] foes. Exciting adventures, captivities, forays, scou[illegible] pioneer women and boys, Indian war-paths, ca[illegible] life and sports. A book for young and old. N[illegible] dull page. No competition. Enormous sales. Age[illegible] wanted everywhere. Circulars free. Address, J. [illegible] McCurdy & Co., 26 S. Seventh St., Philadelphia, P

A GREAT OFFER

TO BOOK AGENTS. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the great popularity of Thos. W. Knox's new book "*Backsheesh, or Life and Adventures in the Orient*," we make this extraordinary offer: *We will send a complete outfit (price $1.25) absolutely free to any competent person of either sex who will work.* It contains 250 splendid illustrations costing $10,000, and the entire press pronounce it "*the best new book out.*" In low price it is the book for the times, and Agents easily sell 5 to 10 a day. We want Workers in every township, and the above great offer is bona fide. Large Illustrated Pamphlet, Specimen pages, and full particulars free. Address A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., HARTFORD CONN.

"NIP AND TUCK"
(Chromo.)

The Great American Tea Compan
31 & 33 Vesey Street, N. Y.

Teas distributed to clubs at importers' prices. Beautiful oil chromos, of different sizes, present[illegible] to purchasers of 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 pounds of tea, in clu[illegible] of $50 and upwards. The Company has now rea[illegible] for delivery a splendid chromo, entitled "NIP A[illegible] TUCK," a new [illegible] picture, showing a liv[illegible] [illegible] between [illegible] and pet dog for the p[illegible]session of a doll. It is so full of roaring fun that description can tell the story so well as the skil[illegible] [illegible] of the artist. The latter is just Nip and Tuc[illegible] and must be seen to be appreciated. Send for circ[illegible]lar of prices, terms, &c.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
31 & 33, Vesey Street,
P. O. Box 643, NEW YORK CITY.
Nov 26, '75-4w

PSYCHOMANCY or SOUL CHARMIN[illegible] How either sex may fascinate and gain t[illegible] love and affections of any person they choose instan[illegible]ly. This simple acquirement all can possess, free, mail, for 25c, together with a marriage guide, Egy[illegible] Oracle, dreams, Hints to ladies, wedding-nig[illegible] shirt, &c. A queer book. Address, T. William & C[illegible] Pubs., Phila.

WANTED Agents for the best sellin[illegible] Prize Package in the worl[illegible] It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, golden pe[illegible] penholder, pencil, patent yard measure, and a pie[illegible] of jewelry. Single package with elegant prize, pos[illegible]paid, 25 cents. Circular free.
BRIDE & CO. 769 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED.

Good, reliable men and women to solicit orders a first-class paying business. Old established an[illegible] reliable house. Exclusive territory. Liberal in[illegible]ducements offered and constant employment give[illegible] References as to character required. For full pa[illegible] [illegible] stamp and address
HILDRETH, YOUNG & Co.,
Nov. 12, 4w Union City, Erie Co., Pa.

$25 A DAY guaranteed using our WELL AUGE[illegible] and DRILLS. $100 a month paid to goo[illegible] Agents. Auger book free. Jilz Auger Co., St. Loui[illegible] Missouri.

AGENTS WANTED. MEDALS AN[illegible] Diplomas awarded for HOLMAN'S N[illegible] PICTORIAL BIBLES 1800 Illustrations. Address for new circulars, A. HOLMAN & Co., 930, Arch street Philadelphia.

THE $50,000 BONANZA.

$5.00 to $50.00 Invested in Wall st[illegible] often leads to a for[illegible]tune. Full particulars sent free. Address ENDLE[illegible]TON & [illegible], 60 Wall Street New York.

SENT FREE! !
10 dollars to 500 dollars.

Explanatory Circular how $10 to $500 invested in Stock Privileges has paid and will pay Large Profits. Railroad stocks, bonds and gold bought on margins. Interest six per cent allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. BUCKWALTER & Co. bankers and brokers Wall street, New York. P. O. Box, 4317.

Immense Success! 40,000 of the Genuine

LIFE AND LABORS OF LIVINGSTONE

already sold. [illegible] the wild lands of the Nile mystery, Ophir's gold, the [illegible] and millions of superstitious beings. Graphic descriptions, splendid illustrations. Mil[illegible] Now want it. We want agents quickly, profits big. Send for terms. HUBBARD BROS., pubs., 723, Sansom St., Phila., Pa.

$5.00 TO $10,000

Has been invested in stock privileges and paid

900 per cent. profit.

"How to do it." A book on Wall Street sent free. TUMBRIDGE & Co., bankers and brokers, 2 Wall street, New York.

AGENTS, 20 OIL CHROMOS mounted size 9x11, for $1. Novelties and Chromos of every description. National Chromo Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

MIND READING, PSYCHOMANCY, FASCINATION, SOUL CHARMING MESMERISM, and Marriage Guide, showing how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly, 400 pages. By mail 50 cents. Hunt & Co., 139 south 7th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

$10 to $500 in Wall Street often leads to a fortune. A 72 page book entitled "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining every thing.

SENT FREE John Hickling & co. bankers and brokers, 72 Broadway New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
CENTENNIAL
HISTORY OF THE U. S.

The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest selling book ever published. It contains over 4 fine historical engravings, and 900 pages with a full account of the approaching grand centennial celebration. Send for a full description and extra terms to agents.
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Phila., Pa.

TEAS. Agents wanted. Good chance for making money, to parties who devote w[illegible] or part of time in selling our teas. Liberal commissions. Send for terms. P. O. box 5643. Great American Tea Company, 31 & 33 Vesey St. N. Y.

ATTORNEYS BLANKS Common and Judgment Bonds, just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. All kinds of Attorney's blanks either kept on hand or printed to order.

Agricultural.

"GATHER UP THE FRAGMENTS."—The coming winter will doubtless bring misery and suffering to hundreds, if not thousands throughout the States, because the pressure of the times has forced our manufacturers either to close the doors of their establishments, or else to run them on half time, and curtail wages. Economy and thrift do not always go hand in hand with poverty, and the waste of many hours in cookery and fires can hardly be estimated. Fuel has now become a costly article in most households, and therefore the proper management of the fire ought to be taught in every kitchen. Cinders and half-burned bits of coal are often wasted because servants do not like to sift them from the ashes; yet they are not only useful, but necessary in lighting a fire and in keeping it burning, and are far better for broiling than any other form of coals excepting coke.

HOW TO LIGHT A COAL FIRE.—After thoroughly sifting out the ashes, leave the cinders in the grate and put upon them some shavings or waste paper, and a few dry sticks of kindling laid loosely across each other, then put on some large cinders and a few pieces of small coals. Light the fire at the bottom with a lighted paper, and when the sticks are burning well, put on some larger pieces of coal with your hands, using old gloves to cover them if needful, but do not throw on the coal with the shovel or a scuttle. It packs it entirely too closely. All the smaller cinders and some unburnt coal can be placed on the top, and in a little time you will have a good fire, and one suitable to cook a steak or a chop as well as to boil the teakettle and the oatmeal porridge. A fire cannot burn without a supply of air, and if the coal and cinders are too closely packed, they can neither light quickly nor burn rapidly; and a steady, constant fire can be kept up with less coal than one that is constantly stirred up. If you desire a clear-fire for the gridiron, put a few cinders on top, and when they have ignited, sprinkle a little salt over them. Cinders can be styled home-made coke, and the women who wastes them should learn that she throws away a thing of value.

Rules for Milking.

The following rules are issued from a New York cheese factory for the use of its patrons, and are worthy of a wider dissemination.

Milch cows should have free access, at all times, to good running water.

They should never be heated by being run, stoned or dogged.

The utmost cleanliness should be observed in milking, and by no means wet the hands in the milk while milking.

No can of milk should stand where it will absorb the barn-yard or stable odor, or any other scent.

The milk should be strained and well aired immediately after having been drawn from the cows.

Some arrangement for effectually cooling is at all times very desirable, and when the milk is kept at home over night, is indispensable.

Scalding all vessels used about milk at least once a day with boiling water, and rinsing with cold water at night, are essential.

Waste in Cooking.

Good cookery is also but another name for careful economy; for a good cook would not throw away the smallest bone until she had extracted from it all the gelatine and nutritious matter, by boiling it with carrots, onions and celery tops for a soup, which would be a great addition to a small bill of fare. Turkey and chicken bones, when picked clean, still possess nutrition; and if boiled with a mutton or lamb shank, will make an appetizing dish.

Crusts of bread, scraps of meat and small portions of vegetables can all be utilized in this way; but in many kitchens they are thrown into the swill-barrel, or even into the fire. I have known servants who would burn up good food, merely because it was left on the plates. And in the slop-buckets of our cities will always be found half slices of bread and good scraps of food, which have been thus shamefully wasted; for it is a shameful waste to throw away or destroy any portion of good food, which would feed poor persons who are literally starving from woeful want, while this willful waste takes place very near to their homes.

The head of every family should make it a duty to "gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost;" and also to seek for some worthy widow or family, whose daily comfort could be greatly increased by the bestowal of odds and ends from her table, which are so often thrown away. If we are so well supplied with means that we do not need to exercise a strict economy in our own tables, we should certainly consider in incumbent upon ourselves to do it, in order that those whom Christ bade us to remember can share of our plenty.

More Education Among Farmers.

It was shown before the British Parliament, that "while the rental of land in Ireland had doubled during the previous hundred years, and that of England tripled, the rental of Scotland had sextupled itself in the same time." This is attributed mainly to the vastly superior school system which Scotland has possessed, and to the skill and enterprise it has fostered among the people. It is a fact that a truck-farmer, within a dozen miles of any of our large cities, will get a clean profit of two or three hundred dollars from an acre of land, while the average old-style farmer, hardly gets that amount of profit from his hundred acres or more. These facts are worth studying by the still large class who do not see the use of agricultural papers and teachings, etc., but think muscle is the main thing in successful farming. The truck-farmer studies his market, knows what is wanted, learns how to raise it, when and where to sell it, believes in manure, buys it, believes in knowing all about his business, takes his paper, reads and thinks, don't kick at facts because they are printed, keeps his eyes open, and drinks in knowledge from men and books. He keeps learning and succeeds in his business. There is still a large class of our farming population completely stereotyped. Many take no agricultural paper, attend no fairs, no farmer's club, try no experiments, have no faith in improved tools or stock, and are hardly able to tell at the end of the year whether they lose or gain in their business. Success in cultivating the soil already, and is to be more and more, dependent upon brains. Men who read and think most, plan most wisely and execute most skilfully, will succeed best. We need all the help we can get from the teachings of science, from journals, from fairs and clubs, as well as from the daily experience of the fields.—*American Agriculturist.*

Equal proportions of turpentine, linseed oil and vinegar, thoroughly applied and then rubbed with flannel make an excellent furniture varnish.

Humorous.

A deaf man has just subscribed $40,000 for a railroad that is to run through his farm. He is tired of having to go twenty miles whenever he wants to walk on a track.

"Mrs. Henry," said John to his wife the other morning, "if you give me a Christmas present this year, please arrange it so that the bill won't come in till the next month. It's just as well to keep up the illusion for a short time."

A musical amateur writes to ask if the old English song, "A Single Smile," furnished the theme of Wagner's "Lonegrin." He is the individual who thought "With Verdure Clad" was the same as "Wearing o' the Green."

It is the mind's wealth that makes the lover's body rich. Two bosoms with a single thought discharged themselves of that thought as follows: "Araminta, pet!" "What, Charles, dear?" "What dreadful cows, lovey!" "Eh, sweetie?" "I said, 'What dreadful cows!' darling!" "Oh, did you, my own?" "Yes, ducky."

A Saginaw lady sang out to her husband as he made his exit through the doorway: "Go to Barr's and get some No. 50, black thread, three cord." "K-ris-to-fer K-lumbo," muttered the head of the family, as he started after the wood-inspector to cord it up. "Must be she is going to have the sewing society this week."

A BIT OF INFORMATION.—A man called into a store in Lewistown, Me., and asked for a sheet of paper on which to write a letter. After writing a while the proprietor noticed him scratching on a slip of paper, and shortly came this request: "Look here, friend, it's some time since I wrote much; won't you show me how to make a z. I want to write Isaiah." The merchant helped him out of the difficulty.

Very Likely.

Considering that the following comes from a British source, it is not very bad. It is going the rounds of the English railway smoking carriages. For be it known, in these carriages, so much envied by the ladies, social harmony animates the travelers, and they talk just as if they were not reserved first-class Britons.

"This is not a smoking compartment, sir," said an indignant lady, pausing on the step, and glaring savagely at the smoker.

"Very likely," said the smoker.

"You have no right to smoke here, sir; and if you don't desist I must call the guard," said the lady.

"Very likely," was the reply.

"I shall be choked."

"Very likely."

"Why do you smoke, sir, when I object?"

"Why, madam, tobacco is a disinfectant, and as I am professionally engaged at Stockwell Small-pox Hospital, I ——"

The lady got out. "I feel as if I should faint."

"Very likely," was the last response as the traveler put up both windows to enjoy all his smoke.

A TOUGH STORY.—Two old ploughmen down east were once telling tough stories of their exploits in breaking up new ground. "Up to Dixmont," said one, "twenty-seven years ago this spring, I was ploughing in stump ground with a team of nine pair of cattle for Sol. Cunningham; we were going along, making not very smooth work among rocks and stumps. Well, one day the point of the plough struck against a sunk stump four feet through, split it square across the heart, and I was following the plough through, when the thought passed through my mind that the pesky stump might snap together and pinch my toes, so I just grippled the plough handles firm, swung my feet up out o' the way, and the stump sprung back and catched the slack of my pantaloons. That brought every thing up standing. Well, I tightened my hold, and Sim Swithin, he and Sol was drivin', they spoke to the cattle, and we snaked that stump right out by the roots, and it had awful long ones." "It must have been strainin' on your suspenders," said the other. "My wife knit them," was the reply.

Douglas Jerrold's Wit.

Jerrold's wit was of the keenest and most transparent character, like all true wit; for genuine wit is the same all the world over. 'Wit gives you a nod in passing, but withhumor you areat home.' You must be on the alert for wit; it flashes and is gone. "Take a walk upon an empty stomach," said the doctor to Sydney Smith. "Upon whose," asked the dean. That is wit. So is Tom Hood's description of a fellow whose folly constitutes his own monument:

A column of fop
A light-house without any light a-top.

So was Sydney Smith's reply to the churchwardens, when they wanted a wood pavement round St. Paul's; "Lay your heads together and the thing's done;" while his remark to a little child who was scratching a tortoise, that it was like scratching the dome of St. Paul's to please the Dean and Chapter, is a fine example of perfect humor. The wit of Jerrold is often equal to that of the Dean, and many a brilliant saying is attributed to both of them. A score of stories of Jerrold occur to me, though it is too late to add any new ones to the record, for his "wit and humor" have been carefully collected and published. There are a few, however, that will bear repetition. "Nature has written 'honest man' upon his face," said a person trying to make interest for his friend with Jerrold. "Then nature must have had a very bad pen," was the prompt reply. Everybody knows how he revenged himself upon a pompous fop, who had made himself offensively conspicuous at a club dinner where sheep's head was a favorite dish. Pushing his plate aside, the stranger said, "Well, I say sheep's head forever." "What egotism!" remarked Jerrold. This, no doubt, led up to a kindred flash of wit on another occasion at the expense of a literary friend of Jerrold's, who had just ordered "Some sheep's tail soup, waiter." "Ah," said Jerrold, looking up, and smiling with his great eyes, "Extremes meet sometimes." There was an old gentleman who drove a very slow pony in a ramshackle gig, and he was anxious one day to pay Jerrold a little special attention. The humorist was on the way to the station from his house. "Ah, Mr. Jerrold! shall I give you a lift?" "No thank you," said Jerrold, "I am in a hurry." In the country on a visit, Jerrold was told, among other gossip, of a young man in the neighborhood, named Ure, who had cruelly jilted his sweetheart. "Ure seems a base 'un," said Jerrold. At a ball, seeing a very tall gentleman waltzing with a very short lady, Jerrold said, "There's a mile dancing with a milestone." The author of an epic poem entitled "A Descent into Hell" used to worry Jerrold very much. At last the wit grew irritated with the poet, who, coming bounding upon him with the question, "Ah, Jerrold! Have you seen my Descent into Hell?" was answered with quick asperity, "No; I should like to!"—*London Society.*

Mystery Solved.

THE GREAT SECRET OF THE WONDERFUL

SUCCESS OF VEGETINE.

It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

DEAR SIR—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, catarrh, and had such coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was. MRS. L. GORE, Cor. Magazine and Walnut Sts., Cambridge, Mass.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.

Vegetine is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

REPORT FROM A PRACTICAL CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1874.

DEAR SIR—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154½ dozen (1852 bottles) of your Vegetine since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours,
A. GILMAN,
468 Broadway.

To H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

VEGETINE

WILL CLEANSE SCROFULA FROM THE SYSTEM.

HONEST OPINION.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

DEAR SIR—This is to show that my son was taken sick in January, 1861, with Scrofula, which came out in large sores and ulcers on his leg and hip. His leg was swelled more than twice its natural size. He had several doctors of high standing in their profession—two from Boston and three from Charlestown—without getting a bit better. He was obliged to lie wherever he was placed, for he had no use of his limbs whatever. When we had given up all hopes of his living we were told to try Vegetine, the great blood remedy; and he had taken it but a short time before we could see a great change. The sores run so bad that we had to change the cloths four or five times a day. Still, he was getting better; for he could move his limbs and help himself a little. He was soon able to sit up in bed, and, by constant use of Vegetine, it has cured him. He has a lame leg, which he will probably have for life; but we all honestly believe, if we had used Vegetine before we had bothered with those doctors it would have saved the use of his leg, and restored it to natural health. I hope all those troubled with Scrofula will read this testimony of me and my son, who is now well and able to speak for himself.

CATHERINE MAHONEY,
DANIEL MAHONEY,
19 Trenton St., Charlestown, Mass.

May 10, 1872.

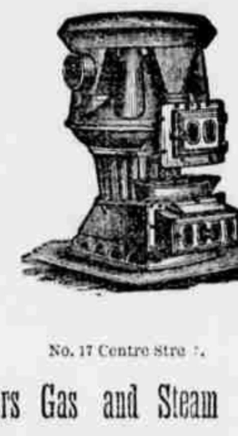
The above plain but honest statement conclusively shows the quick and thorough cleansing effects of the VEGETINE in Scrofula.

Vegetine is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Dec. 17.-1m

ROLLINS & HOLMES



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Plumbers Gas and Steam Fitters

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TINWARE,

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE,

WINDOW CAPS,

AWNINGS,

Wire Trellises, &c. Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Baltimore Heaters, Low Down Grates, Mantels, PUMPS, Weather Strips, &c. Also

GAS FIXTURES

of the latest design. Special attention paid to repairing Sewing Machines of every description Scales, Locks, Bell Hanging, Key Fitting, &c. Private Residences Heated by Steam at a small cost above Hot Air.

Feb 26,'7—tf.

THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.

T. DEWITT TALMAGE, Editor,

Offers Inducements to Agents, Subscribers, and Readers never before presented.

EDITORIALS
EVERY WEEK BY DR. TALMAGE.

SERMONS
EVERY WEEK BY DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS
EXPLAINED EVERY WEEK BY DR. TALMAGE.

"A GOOD YEAR,"

A NEW SERIAL by DR. BAKER, of Boston, who says: "Please God, it shall be the best story I have ever written."

CONTRIBUTORS.

Our Contributors are the most talented writers in the United States and Europe.

The Most Attractive Premiums which have ever been given. Two Chromos, A GROUP OF FLOWERS, (cost at retail $2.50). "AN AMERICAN FARMYARD."

Is there anything more needed to make this THE papes you want?

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Remit by check, registered letter, or post-office order.

AGENTS WANTED
for Every Town in
New York and Pennsylvania,

to whom such inducements will be offered that they are sure to drop every thing else and go to work for

THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.

B. R. CORWIN, Publisher,

Dec 10,'75-4w 102 Chambers St., New York.

TWO MONTHS FREE!!

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE,

"The Leading American Newspaper."

On receipt of $2 and this advertisement THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent, postage paid, until December 31st, 1876, or for $12.50, six copies; for $22, eleven; for $30, thirty-one. Address

Jan. 15,'75-1y. THE TRIBUNE, New York.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK.

Jan. 15'75-1y.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Jan. 15'75-1y.

$1,200 PROFIT on $100

Invested in Stock Privileges in Wall Street. Books and circulars telling, "How 'tis done," sent free. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., New York.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula**, and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions**, and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm**, and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility,** and **Leucorrhœa**, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ap.ii 16-iby1

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his large and elegant stock of

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewlry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

uly 1,'73-tf.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

Coughs Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness Liver Complaint, Pains or Soreness in the Chest or Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, are speedily cured by the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most remedies, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

Consumption can be cured

by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials it has received.

LOWELL'S
Commercial College
AT
Binghamton!

AN ACTUAL BUSINESS INSTITUTION AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

For information call at Office, or send for COLLEGE ADVERTISER.

Jan 26-1y

CONFESSIONS OF A VICTIM.

Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Womanhood, etc., giving his rules of self-cure, after undergoing much suffering and expense, and mailed free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, P. O. Box 154, Brooklyn, N. Y.

July 9,'75-6m

GRAND OPENING!

ELIAS MENDENHALL

HAVING resumed the business of Merchandising at his Old Store, on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,

NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,

Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally, to his

NEW, FULL AND VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

And solicits a share of public patronage

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
WILLOWWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED.

In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand in his yard.

A FULL STOCK OF

Dressed and Undressed Lumber,

AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.

Bill Lumber made a speciality.

CALL AND SEE.

Oct. 2, 1873—tf.

A GREAT STRIDE!

:o:

Up and Over Old Methods found to be faulty, or objectionable, discarded!

:o:

A NEW AND VASTLY ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN HEREBY ADOPTED BY

G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD

At their Works in Bloomsburg,

Formerly Bloomsburg Iron and Manufacturing company), where will be kept constantly on hand a large assortment of

White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal,

FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, AND

CUPULO, BLACKSMITH AND BITUMINOUS COAL,

at prices to suit the trade. All Coal specially prepared before leaving the Yard. Also

Plows and Threshing Machines,

and all kinds of

Casting and Machine Work.

REPAIRING promptly attended to. They would respectfully solicit the Patronage of the Public.

G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 8, '75—1y

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.

T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.

N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.

Aug. 21, '74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

8,00 PER TON.

PELICAN

GUANO

REGISTERED TRADE-MARK.

A sea fowl deposit imported exclusively by ourselves from South America.

SOLUBLE

MARINE GUANO.

Ammoniated Super-Phosphate.

Analysis on each bag and quality guaranteed. See samples and circulars, on hand by dealears generally.

JOSIAH J. ALLEN'S SONS,

No 4 S. Delaware Avenue Philadelphia.

aug. 20-9t

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES BICARB SODA, &C., &C.

Orders will receive prompt attention.

g1,7-tf

WIFE NO. 19.

BY ANN ELIZA YOUNG,

Brigham Young's rebellious wife

The only complete expose of all the SECRETS of BRIGHAM'S HAREM ever written. Born in Mormonism, ANN ELIZA now exposes to the world, as no other Woman can, the SECRETS, MYSTERIES and CRIMES of the horrible system of polygamy, from the very beginning. Nearly 200 illustrations beautify the work. It is the best selling book published. 10,000 more men and women can have employment, and make from $5 to $10 daily. ALL LIVE AGENTS are writing for illustrated circulars with LARGE TERMS. Sent free. Do not delay, but address

DUSTIN, GILMAN & CO., Hartford Ct.

FORTUNES

of $100,000, $50,000, $25,000, $20,000, $10,000 with other smaller sums are paid in the Wyoming Lottery, which is conducted by sworn commissioners and duly legalized by the Wyoming Legislature. Regular drawings 15th and 30th of each month during the year. Tickets $1 each, 6 for $5, 25 for $20. Circulars with full information mailed free.

ALLEN & CO., 79 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Sep. 17,-6m.

PAPPER BAGS

FOR SALE

AT THE COLUMBIA OFFICE.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED *and* UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be **unrivaled.** See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get LARGER COMMISSIONS for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. **New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere** and other **Cases of new designs.**

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

MAY BE OBTAINED AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

OF

L. B. POWELL,

SCRANTON, Pa.

General Agent also for the celebrated

CHICKERING PIANOS.

ALSO, OF

I. K. MILLER,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Dealer in above Instruments.

March 19,'75—y

NEW GOODS!

A HEAVY STOCK,

Cheaper than Ever!

S. H. MILLER & SON

Have Just Received

the largest and best supply of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

DRY GOODS,

They have ever offered to their friends and customers.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts

for MEN'S WEAR,

Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,

for LADIES' WEAR,

CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,

and every variety of Dry Goods desired

STOCK OF

Carpets, Mats Ottomans,

CLOSED OUT AT COST

FAMILY GROCERIES,

including all the varieties of

COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.

CALL AND SEE.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Oct. 30,'74—tf

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE!

It is of great importance to you what kind of manure you apply to your Wheat Lands this fall. If you want a good crop of Wheat next season, and a heavy crop of Grass to follow, use,

BAUGH'S

TRADE MARK

Raw Bone Super Phosphate

STANDARD WARRANTED.

Put up in 200lb bags.

The base of this Old Established Article is Raw or Unburned Bones, and its strength cannot be exhausted with the crop of Wheat, but will prove effective on the following crop of Grass, and will also permanently improve the soil.

Farmers look to your own interests and prove if what we say about

Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate

is true or false, and notify us of the result. Make application for it early to your nearest Dealer in Manures, and if you cannot secure it through them, send your orders direct to your friends

BAUGH & SONS,

Aug. 16-3t. PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

PERUVIAN SYRUP AN IRON TONIC

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP vitalizes and enriches the blood, tones up the system, builds up the broken down, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, Dropsy, chills and fevers, chronic diarrhœa, nervous affections, boils, humors, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, female complaints, &c.

Thousands have been changed by the use of the remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, happy men and women; and invalid cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

CAUTION.—Be sure you get the "PERUVIAN SYRUP" (not Peruvian Bark.) Sold by dealers generally. A 32-page pamphlet, containing a treatise on iron as a medical agent and other valuable papers, testimonials from distinguished physicians, clergymen and others, will be sent free to any address. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, proprietors, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston.

TRADE MARK BLATCHLEY'S PATENT B

BLATCHLEY'S Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged standard of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop check valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be furnished by addressing with stamp,

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE BY

J. SCHUYLER & SON, Bloomsburg, Pa.

March 5'75-9m

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

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Advertising Agents,
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VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
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JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building.

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and
Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.
Will all be supplied and excuted
in superior style, at cheap
rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, JUNE 18, 1875.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS

MAY 3d, 1874.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, &c., 11.45 a. m.

For Catawissa [illegible]

For Williamsport, [illegible] a. m. and 4.05 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8.45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11.30 a. m.; Pottsville, 12.30 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1.50 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6.20 a. m. and 4.05 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9.50 a. m. and 5.00 p. m.

Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Superintendent

May 8, 1874—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 29th, 1875, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira 11.50 a. m.
" Canandaigua 3.35 p. m.
" Rochester 6.15 "
" Niagara 9.45 "

Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.

Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.

Buffalo Express 7.25 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.20 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 5.00 a. m.
Baltimore 9.00 "

Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.00 p. m.
" Washington 6.20 "
" Baltimore 5.30 "
" Washington 6.39 "

Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m.
" Washington 6.13 "

Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.35 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1875, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves	New York	9.25 a. m
" " "	Philadelphia	12.55 p. m
" " "	Baltimore	1.20 p. m
" " "	Harrisburg	5.00 p. m
" " arr. at	Williamsport	8.55 p. m
" " "	Lock Haven	10.20 p. m
" " "	Bellefonte	11.50 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	New York	[illegible]
" " "	Philadelphia	[illegible]
" " "	Baltimore	9.00 p. m
" " "	Harrisburg	4.25 a. m
" " "	Williamsport	8.35 a. m
" " "	Lock Haven	9.45 a. m
" " "	Renovo	11.05 a. m
" " arr. at	Erie	7.50 p. m
LIMITED MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	7.00 a. m
" " "	Baltimore	7.30 a. m
" " "	Harrisburg	10.55 a. m
" " arr. at	Williamsport	2.20 p. m
" " "	Lock Haven	3.30 p. m
" " "	Renovo	4.55 p. m
LOCK HAVEN leaves	Philadelphia	8.00 a. m
" " "	Baltimore	8.30 a. m
" " "	Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
" " arr. at	Williamsport	6.10 p. m
" " "	Lock Haven	7.30 p. m

:o:

EASTWARD.

PHIL'A EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven	6.40 a. m
" " "	Williamsport	7.55 a. m
" " arrive at	Harrisburg	11.55 a. m
" " "	Baltimore	6.15 p. m
" " "	Philadelphia	4.00 p. m
" " "	New York	7.35 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Renovo	9.10 a. m
" " "	Lock Haven	10.5 a. m
" " "	Williamsport	11.55 a. m
" " arr. at	Harrisburg	3.50 p. m
" " "	Philadelphia	6.20 p. m
" " "	New York	9.15 p. m
" " "	Baltimore	[illegible]
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	11.20 a. m
" " "	Renovo	[illegible]
" " "	Lock Haven	[illegible]
" " "	Williamsport	[illegible]
" " arr. at	Harrisburg	[illegible]
" " "	Baltimore	[illegible]
" " "	Philadelphia	[illegible]
" " "	New York	[illegible]
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12.35 a. m
" " arr. at	Harrisburg	3.55 a. m
" " "	Philadelphia	7.35 a. m
" " "	New York	10.20 a. m
" " "	Baltimore	7.40 a. m

Erie Mail West, Limited Mail West, Lock Haven Express East and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Limited Mail West, Fast Line West and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L S & M S R R; at Corry with O C & A V R R; at Emporium with B N Y & P R R, and at Driftwood with A V R R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Limited Mail West, Fast Line West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, [illegible]

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Supt.

Dec. 17,'75-tf

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 29, Takes effect at 12.30 A. M. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH. STATIONS. SOUTH.

[illegible]

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's Office, Scranton, Nov. 22d, 1875.

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